

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 71

12 April 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

U.S.-USSR Balance of Terror Theory Viewed as 'Erroneous' A 1 1/A6

SOVIET UNION

USSR Wants 'More Concessions' After Neutron Bomb Decision A 4 1/A9

NORTH ASIA

Osaka Gives Reception for Shanghai Good-Will Delegation A 5 1/A10

DPRK Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Home A 5 1/A10

Briefs: Japanese Agronomists; Li Lien-ching,
Japanese Manager A 5 1/A10

SOUTH ASIA

Sri Lanka Friendship Group Marks Barter Pact Ann'versary A 6 1/A11

EUROPE

Fang I Discusses Science-Culture Exchange With FRG Group A 6 1/A11

Presents Expansion Proposals [DPA] A 6 1/A11

FRG Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai, Canton A 6 1/A11

Danish Business Delegation's Activities Reported A 7 1/A12

Hsieh Li Talks With Britain's Lord Trevelyan A 7 1/A12

Han Nien-lung Talk A 7 1/A12

Ambassador Presents Credentials to Iceland President A 7 1/A12

Visiting Greek Journalists, Officials, Minister Reported [Athens] A 8 1/A13

Chen Mu-hua Leads Government Delegation to Romania A 8 1/A13

Arrival in Bucharest A 9 1/A14

CCP Workers' Delegation Led by Li I-meng Returns to Peking A 9 1/A14

Ambassador Ends SFRY Tour, Departs for Home A 10 1/B1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Kwangtung Revolutionary Committee Pates Ghanaian Delegation A 10 1/B1

Somali President To Start Official Visit 14 April A 10 1/B1

Briefs: Protocol With Liberia; Drought Relief
to Mauritania, Agronomists in Togo A 10 1/B1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Brazil's ARENA Nominates Presidential Candidate A 11 1/B2

Lopez-Portillo Stresses Political, Economic Independence A 12 1/B3

Vice Premier Keng Piao Meets Mexican Newspaper Director A 12 1/B3

Nicaraguan Protests Against Somoza Regime Continue A 12 1/B3

Torrijos Calls U.S. Amendment to Canal Treaty 'Unfair' A 13 1/B4

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Discusses Law of Sea Conference A 13 1/B4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Peking University 'Poster Corner' Disappears [APP]	E 1	1/E5
Scientist Discusses Development of Space Technology [KWANGMING DAILY 1 Apr]	E 1	1/E5
PEOPLE'S DAILY on Moral Encouragement, Material Rewards [9 Apr]	E 3	1/E7
Gang's Crimes in Manipulating PEOPLE'S DAILY Cited [PEOPLE'S DAILY 31 Mar]	E 6	1/E10
PEOPLE'S DAILY Stresses Need for Farm Machinery Accessories [3 Apr]	E 9	1/E13
Party Committees Must Promote Style of Democracy [PEOPLE'S DAILY 4 Apr]	E 10	1/E14
Veteran Cadres Should Train Young Functionaries [PEOPLE'S DAILY 10 Apr]	E 11	1/C1
Spring Export Commodities Fair To Open 15 April	E 12	1/C2
Briefs: New Science Books	E 12	1/C2

EAST REGION

Hangchow Holds Memorial Service for Deceased Official	G 1	1/C3
Kiangsi Women Hold Learn-From-Tachai Congress	G 2	1/C4
Hsu Chia-tun Addresses Nanking Science-Technology Rally	G 3	1/C5
WEN HUI PAO Article Raps Gang's 'Eight Spiritual Props' [10 Apr]	G 6	1/C8
Briefs: Anhwei Repairs Agricultural Machinery; Anhwei County Political Test; Chekiang Electronic Product; Chekiang Retrieves Coal Dregs; Chekiang Land Reclamation; Chekiang Livestock Products Procurement; Kiangsi Coal; Kiangsi Tractor Plant; Kiangsi Ammonia Plant; Shanghai Calligraphy Journal; Shanghai Transport Achievements	G 7	1/C9

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Chiao Lin-i Delivers Fourth Kwangtung CCP Congress Work Report	H 1	1/C11
Briefs: Honan Science Delegates Return	H 20	1/E2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Kweichow Prefecture Conducts Two Blows Movement	J 1	1/E3
Tibet Welcomes Returning Delegation to Science Conference	J 1	1/E3
Briefs: Chungking Industrial Output	J 2	1/E4

NORTH REGION

New Materials Used in Reconstruction of Tangshan	K 1	1/E5
Yu Tai-chung Welcomes Science Delegation's Return	K 1	1/E5
Yu Tai-chung Attends Inner Mongolia Meeting on Lei Feng	K 2	1/E6
Peking PLA Garrison Organizes Propaganda Teams	K 3	1/E7
Peking Motor Vehicle Plant Improves Product Quality	K 4	1/E8
Exhibit on Mao's Revolutionary Activities Opens in Shansi	K 5	1/E9
Nankai University Textbook Slandered Tang	K 5	1/E9

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilungkiang Leaders Attend Rally on Spring Farming	L 1	1/E12
Heilungkiang Reclamation Area Receives Extra Supplies	L 1	1/E12
State Council Aid	L 2	1/E13

KIRIN DAILY on Abuse of Organizations	L 2	1/E13
KIRIN DAILY on Delays in Pursuing Policy on Intellectuals	L 3	1/E14
Liaoning Commercial Front Conference Ends 5 April	L 4	1/F1
Liaoning County Handles 'Counterrevolutionary Incident'	L 5	1/F2
LIAONING DAILY Commentator's Article	L 6	1/F3
Luta Garrison Party Leaders Study Liu Tse-tsai Misdeeds	L 7	1/F4
Shengyang PLA Units To Investigate Financial Discipline	L 8	1/F5
Briefs: Kirin Natural Park	L 8	1/F5

NORTHWEST REGION

Sinkiang's Wang Feng Attends Socialist Emulation Rally	M 1	1/F6
Briefs: Kansu Science Delegates; Sinkiang	M 2	1/F7
Scientific Research; Tsinghai		
Power Conference		

APR 24 1978

File 896-6-7

Pr E1 2.10: FBIS-CHI-78-71

FBIS-CHI-78-71
Wednesday
12 April 1978
Vol 1 No 71

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

GENERAL

U.S.-USSR BALANCE OF TERROR THEORY VIEWED AS 'ERRONEOUS'

OW111805Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Current events dialog between two unidentified announcers: "On the So-Called Theory of the 'Balance of Terror' in the West"]

[Text] [First announcer] A so-called theory of the "balance of terror" now prevails in the West. Politicians in certain Western countries assert that both superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--possesses a tremendous number of nuclear weapons, sufficient to destroy them both, and that therefore, the balance of nuclear power is a deterrent to either of them daring to recklessly start a war. Such an assertion is obviously erroneous. What do you think?

[Second announcer] I agree. The "theory" that asserts the balance of nuclear power can avert war is sheer illusion. However, the so-called theory of the "balance of terror" is one of the theoretical foundations of the trend toward appeasement that has become rampant. Some people assert the basis of security is a balance in the defense capability of both sides so one side doesn't have to worry about a surprise attack from the other. Others assert that if a nuclear war breaks out, both sides will perish--neither will win. This view is also prevalent in the United States. U.S. military authorities assert that U.S. and Soviet strategic forces are now at about the same high level and that, therefore, neither side will risk the danger of starting a nuclear war. In defending U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of strategic arms, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Warnke said recently: The agreement to be signed between the two countries will bring security to both sides. The reason is that deterrent forces on both sides will be protected, thus ensuring balance of strategic forces between the two sides.

How deceitful this kind of talk is--both sides stockpiling large numbers of strategic nuclear weapons and maintaining that a balance of strategic forces will bring them security. Moreover, even if the Soviet Union and the United States reach a new "accord on the limitation of strategic weapons," it is impossible to maintain a "balance of forces in strategic weapons." An accord will simply represent a new round in the arms race.

As a matter of fact, it is impossible to achieve a "stable balance." Let us discuss only the years after World War II, not to mention the years before. At the beginning of the postwar era, the United States had a monopoly on atomic bombs. After a few years the Soviet Union also possessed atomic bombs. Later both countries produced hydrogen bombs. Hence, both sides tried to improve atomic and hydrogen bomb quality. Since atomic and hydrogen bombs need vehicles to carry them, both sides have been energetically developing various types of airplanes and guided missiles. In short, when one side develops a new weapon, the other side tries to produce a better one. As a result, whenever a new weapon is produced, another new weapon is bound to appear to counter the former. There will never be a "stable balance of military strength."

[First announcer] Indeed. Whenever a new weapon is invented, there will be a newer weapon to subdue it. One devil is subjugated by another devil. This is a dialectic proven by the history of weapon development. Chairman Mao once said: "Everything in the world represents one devil subjugating another. Whenever there is an offensive, there will be counteroffensive."

[Second announcer] Exactly. During World War II, German submarines at one point ran wild and sank many allied ships. However, the allied nations quickly developed sonar and depth charges. Sonar can detect submarines; depth charges can destroy them.

[First announcer] The same is true with the present situation. Take the past 10 years or so, for instance. Those at the central Europe force reduction talks have been haggling for years over whether they should achieve "parity in force reduction" or a "balanced reduction of forces." So far they have not reached any disarmament agreement at all. Today, forces on both sides have become more unbalanced. Warsaw Pact military strength far exceeds NATO's.

[Second announcer] Such disarmament talks are in fact a struggle between the two sides to deceive each other to maintain supremacy. The same is true with the SALT talks between the two hegemonic powers--the Soviet Union and the United States. In 1972 they signed a 5-year interim agreement. In 1974 they announced a verbal agreement good for 10 years to limit the number of strategic offensive arms and set a ceiling for each side of 2,400 strategic delivery vehicles, with the number of MIRVs not to exceed 1,320. The agreement has prompted the Soviet Union and the United States to improve the quality of strategic missiles, increase the throw-weight of missiles and increase the unrestricted research on and manufacture of mobile strategic missiles. Such an agreement can never balance their strategic arms.

[First announcer] Taking advantage of this accord, the Soviet Union lost no time in researching, manufacturing and developing its multiple warhead missiles, heavy ICBMs, mobile missiles and backfire bombers.

[Second announcer] Yes, by the early 1970's the Soviet Union caught up with and then surpassed the United States in the number of nuclear arms. In recent years the Soviet Union has endeavored to surpass the United States in developing multiple warheads while trying to retain numerical superiority. In 1977 the Soviet Union stepped up deployment of heavy ICBMs and research and manufacture of mobile intercontinental missiles. It continued to deploy mobile intermediate-range guided missiles with multiple warheads in the western part of the country. Its monthly production of backfire bombers averaged two or more in 1977. In addition, in the Pacific it repeatedly tested new types of submarine-based guided missiles with ranges exceeding 5,000 miles.

[First announcer] Yes, the Soviet Union is going ahead at full steam in accelerating its development of strategic nuclear weapons. The United States is also constantly researching, testing and manufacturing new weapons of various types. At first it planned to develop B-1 strategic bombers. Later it decided to research and manufacture new FB-111 strategic bombers instead. The United States is accelerating the production of various types of cruise missiles and testing a new generation of submarine-based Trident missiles. It is also researching and manufacturing the MX mobile guided missile system to replace the present fixed Minuteman guided missiles. Contending for world hegemony, the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--always make every effort to try to overpower each other. Trying to maintain peace by the so-called "balance of power" or "balance of terror" will never work.

[Second announcer] You are right. The Soviet Union and the United States are in a new round of the nuclear arms race. The United States has invented neutron bombs while the Soviet Union is testing its intercepting satellites. Both sides are researching, manufacturing and developing chemical weapons, biological weapons and other weapons. In this situation, isn't it deceitful rubbish to say that war is impossible because of a "balance of forces" between them?

[First announcer] Yes it is. Imperialism is the source of war. War is brewing in the world because of the presence of imperialism. At present, the contention between the two hegemonic powers--the Soviet Union and the United States--is becoming more and more intense. It will inevitably lead to war. The Soviet Union and the United States today are the source of a world war. Both of them are spending a large amount of money on the research and production of highly destructive weapons and are preparing to completely destroy each other's fighting capacity. They are definitely not seeking the so-called "balance of force," nor do they merely want to maintain a "balance of power."

[Second announcer] The Soviet Union, which became an imperialist country later than the United States, wants to carve up the world anew and shows a greater degree of aggressiveness and adventurism. It takes the offensive in its contention with the United States for world hegemony. In the final analysis no peaceful means can resolve the conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States and a new world war is inevitable.

[First announcer] To say war can be prevented by a balance of fighting power is groundless. Moreover, there is no stable balance of power at present. Even if a relative and temporary balance does exist during a certain period, it cannot prevent imperialism from starting a war.

[Second announcer] The assertion that the balance of terror can prevent war is nothing but an excuse fabricated and used by some people in Western countries in order to pursue an appeasement policy toward the Soviet Union. To advertise such a fallacy can only diminish the will of the world's people to fight the plan of the Soviet Union and the United States to start a world war. It can only speed up the outbreak of war. This is a truth proved by World War II.

[First announcer] This is indeed a lesson worth summing up. At that time the appeasement policy pursued by Britain and France toward Hitler prompted Hitler to start World War II in 1939. The appeasement policy advocates, represented by British Prime Minister Chamberlain, made every effort to cover up Hitler's expansionist ambition and to appease him. They even colluded with Hitler in concocting the Munich agreement and betrayed Czechoslovakia in order to enjoy a moment's peace. Chamberlain also attempted to push the Fascist aggression eastward and instigated Hitler to attack the Soviet Union, then a socialist country under Stalin's leadership.

[Second announcer] Chamberlain and his ilk were lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. At that time Hitler did not dare attack the Soviet Union. Therefore, it was Britain and France which were attacked first by Hitler.

[First announcer] Yes. It is very meaningful today to review that portion of the history of the 1930's. At that time Chamberlain and his ilk were under the illusion that disarmament could restrict Hitler Germany's rearmament and achieve a so-called "balance of military power."

One disarmament conference after another was held. Nevertheless, Hitler, with the connivance of Chamberlain and his ilk, disregarded all treaties restricting Germany's armament, and fanatically expanded arms production. As a result he started World War II and brought great calamity to the world.

[Second announcer] Forty years have passed since then. Today, some people are pursuing appeasement again in a vain attempt to use disarmament to limit strategic arms and curb the Soviet Union's arms expansion and war preparations. They are attempting to maintain their own military supremacy, or at least to maintain a balance of strategic forces.

[First announcer] They are also swallowing bogus sedatives by believing military strength is almost balanced and no one can start a war, and pinning their hopes for security on this illusion.

[Second announcer] It is very clear that the so-called theory of the "balance of forces" and theory of the "balance of terror" are out-and-out products of a trend of thought favoring appeasement. To believe such an assertion will lower one's vigilance against a new world war.

[First announcer] You are right. We should expose the harm of such an assertion and tell the people the truth about the danger of war.

SOVIET UNION

USSR WANTS 'MORE CONCESSIONS' AFTER NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

OW111254Y Peking NCNA in English 1236 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union has failed to express its readiness to make corresponding concessions to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's announcement of deferring the production of the neutron bomb. On the contrary, it has exerted greater pressure on the U.S. Government to make more concessions. Commenting on Carter's decision to defer the production of the neutron bomb, PRAVDA yesterday declared that it was a "gambit" aimed at "reserving the possibility of using this weapon". It asserted that the problem can only be solved on the basis of the Soviet proposal for "mutually refraining from the manufacture" of neutron weapons.

A commentary released by TASS on April 8 said that in announcing this decision, Carter, "clearly seeking to get from the Soviet Union concessions on other, unrelated matters, tried to connect the ultimate decision on renunciation of production of neutron weapons in the United States with measures for consolidation of the Soviet Union's defence potential...."

A Moscow television commentator said yesterday that Carter's decision to defer the production of the neutron bomb "is by its nature conditional" and that the U.S. President "intends to use the neutron bomb as a bargaining counter".

These Soviet reactions have disappointed those Americans who had originally hoped that Carter's decision to defer the production of the neutron bomb would wrest certain concessions from the Kremlin in the arms race. On the TASS commentary, AP said on April 8: "Moscow is not ready to trade concessions in one area for U.S. junking of the neutron bomb."

I. 12 Apr 78

A 5

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

As it has not yet researched on and produced the neutron bomb, the Soviet Union is bringing pressure to bear on the United States to abandon the production of the bomb under the slogan of "mutually refraining from the manufacture". Carter's decision to "defer" the production of the neutron bomb has obviously failed to satisfy Moscow's appetite.

NORTH ASIA

OSAKA GIVES RECEPTION FOR SHANGHAI GOODWILL DELEGATION

OW111308Y Peking NCNA in English 1204 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Osaka municipal government gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of the Shanghai goodwill delegation led by Wang I-ping, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Over 120 friendly personages of all circles attended the reception. Present also were officials of the Chinese Consulate in Osaka and leading member of the Osaka Association of Chinese Residents.

We hope, said Mayor of Osaka Yasushi Oshima in a toast, the visit of the Shanghai goodwill delegation will further promote friendship between the Japanese and Chinese people and friendly ties between the two cities.

Wang I-ping gave an account of the excellent situation in which the Chinese people under the leadership of the party Central Committee led by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng are marching boldly and with full confidence toward modernization in the four fields by the end of the century. We are convinced, he said, that with the continuous development of the amicable relations between China and Japan, trade and other friendly intercourse between the two friendly cities of Shanghai and Osaka will surely be further developed.

DPRK HEALTH DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING FOR HOME

OW111629Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Apr (HSINHUA)--The health delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Pak Myong-pin, the minister of public health, left here for home this afternoon after a friendship visit to China. They were seen off at the airport by Minister Chiang I-chen and Vice-Minister Huang Shu-tse of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health. DPRK ambassador to China Chon Myong-su was present.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AGRONOMISTS--Peking, 8 Apr--Yang Shien-tung, president of the Society of Agronomy, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Tetsuo Ara, president of the Japan-China Association for the Exchange of Agro-Technique, and his wife Mie Ara this afternoon. He gave a dinner for them. The couple arrived here yesterday afternoon at the invitation of the society. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 8 Apr 78 OW]

LI LIEN-CHING, JAPANESE MANAGER--Peking, 9 Apr--Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, met and gave a dinner for Chen Wen-kuei, manager of the Japanese "China Bookstore", yesterday evening. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. [Peking NCNA in English 1227 GMT 9 Apr 78 OW]

I. 12 Apr 78

A 6

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKA FRIENDSHIP GROUP MARKS BARTER PACT ANNIVERSARY

OW111324Y Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 11 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association held a seminar here yesterday to mark the 25th anniversary of the Sri Lanka-China rice-rubber barter agreement. The seminar was presided over by Ratne Deshapriya Senanayake, president of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association. Nihal Dias, member of the National Committee of the association, gave a lecture at the seminar. Representing Minister of Trade Lalith Athulathmudali, Deputy Minister of Trade M.S. Amarasiri attended the seminar and read out a message from the minister. In his message, the minister expressed the wish that friendship and cooperation between Sri Lanka and China would be further strengthened and developed. Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Sun Sheng-wei was also present on the occasion.

EUROPE

FANG I DISCUSSES SCIENCE-CULTURE EXCHANGE WITH FRG GROUP

OW111332Y Peking NCNA in English 1250 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Apr (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang I met with Professor Hansgerd Schulte, chairman of the Science Exchange Centre of the Federal Republic of Germany, and other members of his party here this afternoon. Vice-Premier Fang I had a freindly talk with the West German friends on further developing scientific and cultural exchanges between the two countries. The ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China, Erwin Wickert, was present. Chinese Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao was on hand.

Presents Expansion Proposals

LD112005Y Hamburg DPA in German 1832 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Peking--Scientific-cultural exchange between Peking and Bonn is to be considerably increased. Fang I, member of the Political Bureau and vice president of the Academy of Sciences, presented expansion proposals on Tuesday in Peking when he received Prof Dr Hansgerd Schulte, president of the German academic exchange service.

During a discussion, at which Ambassador Erwin Wickert was also present, Fang I stated that an exchange should deal not only with traditional language training but also with natural sciences and "a field with which I am not really involved, namely music."

FRG TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING FOR SHANGHAI, CANTON

OW111931Y Peking NCNA in English 1822 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Apr (HSINHUA)--A 22-member delegation of the Association of Wholesale and Foreign Trade Inc. of West Germany led by Oswald Putzier left here by air today for a visit to Shanghai and Canton.

I. 12 Apr 78

A 7

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

During its stay in Peking, the delegation had meetings with Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and with Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade. They were honoured at a dinner given by Li Chuan, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The delegation also held business discussions with Chinese import and export corporations and toured factories and scenic spots. The delegation arrived here on April 6 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

DANISH BUSINESS DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

OW11334Y Peking NCNA in English 1252 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Apr (HSINHUA)--Jan Bonde Nielsen, executive chairman of the Burmeister and Wain group of companies, left here with his party the day before yesterday for home at the end of their visit to China.

In Peking, the Danish friends called at the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the Bank of China, the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation and the China National Technical Import and Export Corporation. They also exchanged ideas with other departments on issues of mutual interest, and Chinese Minister of Communications Yeh Fei gave a dinner for them. The Danish friends arrived in China on April 2 at the invitation of the head office of the China Ocean Shipping Company. They toured Peking, Shanghai and Soochow where they visited factories, harbours and scenic areas.

HSIEH LI TALKS WITH BRITAIN'S LORD TREVELYAN

OW071730Y Peking NCNA in English 1629 GMT 7 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Apr (HSINHUA)--Hsieh Li, a leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met and feted here this evening Lord and Lady Humphrey Trevelyan. Lord Trevelyan is vice-chairman of the Great Britain-China Center and former British charge d'affaires in China. They had a friendly talk together. Chang I-chun, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was present. The British guests arrived here yesterday evening for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Han Nien-Lung Talk

OW081522Y Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 8 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 8 Apr (HSINHUA)--Han Nien-lung, Chinese vice-foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation with Lord and Lady Humphrey Trevelyan this morning.

Hsieh Li, a leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, was among those present.

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ICELAND PRESIDENT

OW071744Y Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 7 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chen Feng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Iceland, presented his letter of credence yesterday to Kristjan Eldjarn, president of Iceland, according to a report from Reykjavik.

I. 12 Apr 78

A 8

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

President Eldjarn had a warm and friendly conversation with Ambassador Chen Feng. Present on the occasion was Einar Agustsson, minister for foreign affairs of Iceland.

President Eldjarn, afterwards, hosted a reception in honour of Ambassador Chen Feng at the residence of the president. Present were Icelandic Minister for Foreign Affairs Einar Agustsson, other officials and friendly personages. Diplomats of the Chinese Embassy in Iceland were also present. The Chinese ambassador arrived in Reykjavik on March 28.

VISITING GREEK JOURNALISTS, OFFICIALS, MINISTER REPORTED

AT111920Y Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 11 Apr 78 AT

[Text] The first Greek journalist mission visiting Peking has met with a warm reception. This group of five well-known Greek journalists is visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They were welcomed at Peking airport by representatives of the government, the secretary general of the Chinese news agency, representatives of Chinese journalists and Greek Ambassador Dhimitrios Velisaropoulos.

Furthermore, on Sunday Minister of Commerce Panayiotopoulos is expected in Peking within the framework of a tour he is making of Far Eastern countries. Panayiotopoulos will visit the international exhibition at Canton, which is opening on 15 April, and later will visit Hong Kong. Then he will visit Japan, where he will attend the inauguration of the international exhibition at Osaka and will hold talks in Tokyo with Japan's Minister for International Trade and Industry Komoto.

On 23 April, a Greek parliamentary delegation headed by Voyiatzis, former minister and deputy, is to arrive in Peking at the invitation of the Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs.

CHEN MU-HUA LEADS GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO ROMANIA

OW111544Y Peking NCNA in English 1518 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, left here this morning at the head of a government delegation on a special flight for a friendly visit to Romania. Seeing them off at the airport were Chi Teng-kuei and Keng Piao, members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premiers of the State Council; Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade; Shih Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Liu Ping-hua, leading member of the State Bureau of Supplies; and Wang Fu-lin, deputy director of the General Office of the State Council. Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu and diplomatic officials of the Romanian Embassy here were also present at the airport.

Members of the delegation are: Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Wang Li, vice-minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine-Building (already abroad); Li Ting-chuan, Chinese ambassador to Romania (already abroad); Keng Chih-kang, Kao Lu, Li Heng-sheng, Li Shang-chih, Hsiang Chung-pu and Chen Shang-wen, leading members of departments concerned.

I. 12 Apr 78

A 9

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

During their transit stop in Urumchi this afternoon, vice-premier Chen Mu-hua and the delegation were greeted at the airport by Wang Feng, first secretary of the party committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; Liu Chen, second secretary of the regional party committee; Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti and Pieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, secretaries of the regional party committee and vice-chairmen of the regional Revolutionary Committee.

Arrival in Bucharest

OW121242Y Peking NCNA in English 1227 GMT 12 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Apr (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government delegation led by Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, arrived here by special plane this morning. The delegation, invited to pay a friendly visit to this country, received a heart-warming welcome at the airport. The delegation was greeted by Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

As Comrade Chen Mu-hua stepped down from the plane at 10 am (local time), Comrade Burtica went up and warmly welcomed her to this country. He shook hands with members of the delegation. Among those present at the airport were Nicolae Stefan, first vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Constantin Vancea, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Florea Dumitrescu, member of the party Central Committee and ambassador of the Foreign Ministry.

Also present were Wang Li, member of the Chinese delegation and vice-minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine-Building, who had arrived here earlier; Li Ting-chuan, member of the delegation and Chinese ambassador to Romania; other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy here and representatives of Chinese experts and students now working or studying in Romania.

CCP WORKERS' DELEGATION LED BY LI I-MENG RETURNS TO PEKING

OW101246Y Peking NCNA in English 1236 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Apr (HSINHUA)--A delegation of Chinese Communist Party workers returned here this afternoon from a successful visit to Yugoslavia and Romania. Leader of the delegation is Li I-meng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and deputy leaders are Yu Kuang-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

Greeting them at the airport were Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department; Lu Tang-liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department; Teng Li-chun, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and Tung Ta-lin, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

I. 12 Apr 78

A 10

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Present were Yugoslav Ambassador to China Milojko Drulovic, Mrs. Nicolae Gavrilescu, wife of the Romanian Ambassador, and Ion Dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy here.

AMBASSADOR ENDS SPY TOUR, DEPARTS FOR HOME

OW090737Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 9 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chang Hai-feng left here for home this evening after terminating his term of office. He was seen off at the Belgrade railway station by M. Ostojic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, D. Gaspari, director of the Far East Department, and diplomatic officials of other countries in Yugoslavia. Kang Chi-min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, was also present.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

KWANGTUNG REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE PETES GHANAIAN DELEGATION

OW111626Y Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 11 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Rear Admiral Joy Kobla Amedume, member of the Supreme Military Council of Ghana and navy commander, and his wife Mrs Felicia Amedume and the Ghanaian Government good-will delegation.

Attending the banquet were Liu Tien-fu, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Ou Chih-fu, deputy commander of the Canton units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Chia-jen, vice-chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Liu Kuei-lan, vice-chairman of the Canton City Revolutionary Committee.

Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, was also present at the banquet.

Vice-Chairman Liu Tien-fu and Rear Admiral Amedume proposed toasts at the banquet.

The distinguished Ghanaian guests, accompanied by Deputy Chief of General Staff Ho Cheng-wen, arrived here by special plane this morning. They were warmly welcomed by Vice-Chairman Liu Tien-fu and others. In the afternoon, they toured the Chinese export commodities fair which will open shortly.

SOMALI PRESIDENT TO START OFFICIAL VISIT 14 APRIL

OW121214Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 12 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Apr (HSINHUA)--At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, President Mohamed Siad Barre of the Somali Democratic Republic will pay an official visit to the People's Republic of China, starting from April 14.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH LIBERIA--Peking, 11 Apr--A protocol on the projects of agricultural cooperation between Liberia and China was signed yesterday in Monrovia, capital of Liberia, according to a report from that city. Florence A. Chenoweth, minister of agriculture of Liberia, and Wang Jen-san, Chinese ambassador to Liberia, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments. Speaking at the signing ceremony, they wished that the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries would be further consolidated and developed. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW]

I. 12 Apr 78

A 11

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DROUGHT RELIEF TO MAURITANIA--Nouakchott, Apr 9--The Red Cross Society of China has donated 100,000 yuan to help the Mauritanian Red Crescent in its effort to combat drought. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here Liu Hsiang-lu, entrusted by the Red Cross Society of China, delivered a cheque to Madame Tokisselle Sy, president of the Mauritanian Red Crescent, on April 7. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1556 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW]

AGRONOMISTS IN TOGO--Lome, Apr 6--Tosse Gnofoun, minister of rural development of Togo, made an inspection tour of the paddy center of Mission-Tove, Tsevie Administrative District, and was warmly welcomed by the local people and the Chinese agro-technicians working there. The center was set up through cooperation between Togo and China. Accompanying the minister on the tour were other government and local officials as well as Chinese Ambassador Yueh Hsin. [Peking NCNA in English 1541 GMT 7 Apr 78 OW]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRAZIL'S ARENA NOMINATES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

OW101344Y Peking NCNA in English 1248 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Apr (HSINHUA)--Brazil's ruling party, the Alliance For National Renewal (ARENA), officially named General Joao Baptista de Figueiredo and Aureliano Chaves as candidates for the next presidency and vice presidency, respectively, at its convention held on April 8, according to a report from Brasilia. The two candidates were designated by President Ernesto Geisel on January 5.

Under the provisions laid down by the Brazilian military government, the candidate for the next presidency is to be designated by the outgoing president and elected by an electoral college. The next presidential election will be held in October 1978. The country has been ruled by four military presidents since the military coup in 1964.

In an address at the closing meeting of the party convention yesterday evening, Figueiredo accepted the nomination as the presidential candidate. Referring to the demands for democratic reforms at home, he said that these reforms will have to be accomplished "gradually". He admitted that demands for democratic reforms are mounting, but maintained that "we must find the means to balance individual liberty with the security of society".

In an interview with the daily O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO early this month, Figueiredo said that the two official parties in Brazil, the ruling ARENA and the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement, might be dissolved in the first few months after he is given the mandate.

For some time there have been differences within the ruling party over the candidature for the next presidency. ARENA Senator Magalhaes Pinto proclaimed himself last year to be a presidential candidate. In a speech delivered late last February about his political programme, he called for free and direct elections, abolition of a decree which outlaws student involvement in politics, abolition of an article of the constitution which allows perpetual deprivation of political rights, freedom for workers and students to organise their own unions, and political amnesty.

I. 12 Apr 78

A 12

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement has not yet named its presidential candidate and has been demanding the restoration of a direct election system. The opposition party holds that the present election system makes the victory of the candidate of the ruling party inevitable since it has an absolute majority in the electoral college.

LOPEZ-PORTILLO STRESSES POLITICAL, ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

OW101922Y Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Apr (HSINHUA)--Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo reaffirmed yesterday the determination to defend his country's political and economic independence and oppose any political and economic hegemony.

Speaking at the closing session of the evaluation meeting of the Alliance of Production of San Luis Potosi State, President Lopez-Portillo said that Mexico should seek its own kind of solution. We should "raise our own problems and solve them with our own resources, without hostility toward others and without falling into exclusivism, but always seeking for political and economic independence," he said.

He made it clear that there are various ways of solving problems: One is through political hegemony, which is painful and despicable; another is through economic hegemony, which is unjust and intolerable. But the only correct and dignified way is for all nations to make common efforts to secure sovereign equality of all states and establish an order which people can live independently, freely and peacefully.

VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO MEETS MEXICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTOR

OW071138Y Peking NCNA in English 0748 GMT 7 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Apr (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with ~~Rogine~~ Diaz Redondo, director of the Mexican paper EXCELSIOR, and his wife here this morning. Present were Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Legorreta and Minister-Counsellor of the Mexican Embassy Jaime Soriano. Mu Ching, deputy-director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, was present. The Mexican guests will leave Peking shortly for southern China.

NICARAGUAN PROTESTS AGAINST SOMOZA REGIME CONTINUE

OW101250Y Peking NCNA in English 1225 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Apr (HSINHUA)-- A new wave of public protests against the Somoza family regime was spreading in Nicaragua last week, according to a report from Managua.

Early last January, the murder of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, noted opposition leader and editor of LA PRENSA, touched off a wave of nationwide protests in that Central American country. Mass demonstrations and strikes by workers, students, businessmen, government employees and religionists lasted for nearly two months.

I. 12 Apr 78

A 13

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In the struggle, people of various social strata in Nicaragua protested against the authorities' policy of repression and demanded democracy, freedom and the resignation of President Somoza. The struggle met with brutal suppression by the authorities. Students started their protest in the town of Masaya last week. Then, student strikes and demonstrations spread to Leon, Esteli, Granada, Jinotepe and other towns against the Somoza family regime. In Managua, capital of Nicaragua, workers demonstrated their solidarity with the student struggle and were attacked by police. The latest protest campaign broke out after the Somoza government announced its decision to make an "investigation" of the murder of Chamorro, which is viewed by the general public in Nicaragua as a coverup attempt.

TORRIJOS CALLS U.S. AMENDMENT TO CANAL TREATY 'UNFAIR'

OW101316Y Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Apr (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Senate amendment to the treaty on the neutrality of the Panama Canal is unfair, unnecessary and threatens Panama's sovereignty, declared Omar Torrijos, chief of government of Panama, in a recent interview with the Chicago SUN-TIMES, according to a report from Washington. Torrijos was referring to the amendment passed by the U.S. Senate asserting the U.S. right to keep garrison forces in the Canal Zone and guard the canal after the canal is turned over to Panamanian control in the year 2,000.

In the interview published yesterday, Torrijos voiced opposition to the U.S. attempt to ask Panama "to pay that price--the price of our sovereignty--to get new treaties" as he put it. He said that the amendment "goes against history" and that the fruit of over 13 years of negotiations is in danger of being swept away by pointless and unreasonable amendments added by senators to the treaty texts. "We have made it clear that we are going to do everything within our power to keep the canal operating smoothly, with free and clear transit," he stressed. The Panamanian people could react violently if the U.S. Senate fails to ratify the new Panama Canal treaties, he added.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

OW111330Y Peking NCNA in English 1244 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Caracas, 10 Apr (HSINHUA)--"Transnational companies which possess the technology to exploit seabed resources are interested in making the (Law of the Sea) Conference a failure so that they can obtain unilateral concessions from certain governments," said Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi here today. He told the local press that Venezuela "has decided to stay inside the Law of the Sea Conference because it agrees to carry on the struggle for those resources that are the heritage of mankind."

In a statement made yesterday about the Law of the Sea Conference meeting in Geneva, the foreign minister pointed out that those major industrialised powers are imposing the jungle law on the conference and breaking the legal order which has been to this day accepted and respected in the entire United Nations system. He added that the big transnational corporations desiring to appropriate the immense seabed mineral resources which have been proclaimed by the United Nations as the heritage of mankind are bringing improper pressure to bear on the governments of the industrialized countries to make the conference fall flat.

PEKING UNIVERSITY 'POSTER CORNER' DISAPPEARS

OW111056Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1030 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Apr (AFP)--Peking University's poster corner, famous for its political wall writings, disappeared during the last week's festival of the dead celebrations. The 70-metre by 40-metre (yard) enclosure had rattan walls propped up by wooden poles and saw thousands of big-character posters.

The poster corner apparently appeared sometime during the anti-Teng Hsiao-ping campaign in 1975. It was never easy to enter the enclosure, a caretaker checked people's identity. During the early campaign against the "gang of four" in late 1976, it became almost impossible for foreigners to get in while Chinese students and cadres jostled for space. Posters were also put up in other spots around the campus in spite of the special enclosure. Over the last few months, political activity among students has noticeably dropped, as their overriding concern is now to be a good student.

SCIENTIST DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY

HK111346Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 1 Apr 78 p 3 HK

[NCNA report dated 31 March: "China's Space Technology Grows From Strength to Strength--Sun Chia-tung [1327 1367 2767] Discusses the Excellent Situation in the Development of China's Space Technology at the National Science Conference"--shorter report published on page E 32 of the 29 March People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT]

[Text] With the kind attention of Chairman Mao and the direct leadership of Premier Chou, China's space technology has developed from nothing and from a small scale. With the exception of a few old experts, the overwhelming majority of scientists engaged in this field were intellectuals trained by our party in the 17 years since liberation. This was revealed by Sun Chia-tung, a delegate to the National Science Conference, on 29 March.

He said: Since 1975, our country has successfully tested recoverable satellites on three successive occasions. These satellites returned to earth as scheduled after normal orbits, making China the third country in the world to master the technology of returning satellites to earth. Meanwhile, we have also successfully launched three heavy satellites. These are indications of our new level in space technology. These satellites have collected a certain amount of data about space and the earth that are useful to the various sectors of the national economy.

Sun Chia-tung said: In 1958, Chairman Mao issued the great call: "We must also develop man-made satellites." Staunchedly and positively carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou personally presided over meetings to formulate plans and correct policies for the development of man-made satellites, and submitted them to Chairman Mao for approval. Vice Chairman Yeh and Comrade Nieh Jung-chen personally took up the task of organizing and building a contingent basically covering all procedures in space technology. On 24 April 1970, China's first man-made satellite was triumphantly launched. On the evening of the "1 May" festival, Chairman Mao, in the company of Premier Chou, received the scientists and technicians responsible for the research, manufacture and launching of the satellite, as well as representatives of workers and the PLA at the Tienanmen Gate. Together they watched the satellite fly across the sky over the capital. This gave us tremendous inspiration and encouraged us to advance bravely.

At the critical stage of designing and processing the recoverable satellite, Premier Chou, NPC Chairman Chu and Vice Chairman Teng came to inspect our work and passed on to us the warm concern of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. This inspired us to surmount all difficulties and to win victories. With determination and confidence, we worked hard to improve the quality of our work and to insure the launching and return of the recoverable satellites in order to repay the kind concern and expectations of the party and people.

Sun Chia-tung said: Looking back over the fighting course of recoverable satellites, we deeply feel that the three consecutive successful satellite recoveries are great victories of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and are the fruits of the kind attention given by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and wise leader Chairman Hua.

Sun Chia-tung stressed that we must adhere to the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," and follow China's own road in developing space technology. He said: From the planning stage, we conducted extensive investigation and study, visited over 100 units across the country and perused a great amount of information. Drawing on the rational parts of the satellite recovery programs of other countries and at the same time making full use of China's technical achievements, we adopted a program for making soft landings in the hinterland of the motherland. Practice shows that our choice of program was both rational and feasible. The same holds true for our choice of materials in making the satellite and of the processing technology. Take, for example, the framework of the insulator in the head support of the satellite. We mobilized the masses to contribute ideas and found an ideal material through computation and tests. Proven by tests, this material fully met the temperature requirements for the satellite head. It was light in weight and very strong. The large titanium frame of the satellite body was also processed by master workmen and technicians in the spirit of ants gnawing at a bone. In the numerous ground tests, we always upheld the principle of integrating learning with independent creativity and overcame the difficulty of not having enough equipment of the right size.

Sun Chia-tung said: In the research and manufacture of recoverable satellites, we applied the brilliant teachings contained in "On Practice," persevered in scientific experimentation, fostered a strict and meticulous work style, gradually mastered the law of things and tried our best to make our satellites durable and reliable.

Through repeated tests in the preliminary stage of determining the model of the satellite, we discovered and solved more than 130 problems and successfully fulfilled our task. The great amount of first-hand information we obtained in the testing of the preliminary satellite model provided a solid basis for us to improve our design. In the final stage, we conducted over 100 environmental simulation tests of varying scales and discovered and solved dozens of major problems. This was how we made the satellite as a whole and handled the research and manufacture of the various systems. Take the recovery system as an example. In order to get a feel for the law of things, we conducted numerous dropping tests and amassed a great amount of first-hand information. Through repeated experiments and analysis, we basically grasped the law governing recovery of satellites.

He said: In scientific experimentation, putting quality first is always a matter of great concern to us. If one component, one wire or one joint among the thousands of components and units suffered a breakdown, the whole test may end in failure. Therefore, the question of quality has special importance in space technology. [paragraph continues]

The vast numbers of scientists, technicians and workers resolved to make sure that no dubious point would be overlooked, no product would leave the factory with unsolved problems and no satellite would be launched with hidden defects.

Sun Chia-tung jubilantly reported to the congress: Through the research and manufacture of recoverable satellites and other types of satellites, a contingent of young scientists has gradually grown to maturity with the help of a few old experts. The masses of scientists and technicians not only have laid a fairly solid foundation in the theory and practice of space technology but have taken a delightful step forward along the road of ideological revolutionization through the tempering and testing of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Sun Chia-tung said: However, the task of catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels is a glorious yet arduous one. While we will still encounter numerous difficulties on our road of advance, we firmly believe that with the vigorous support of the people throughout the country and with fraternal units working with vigorous, concerted efforts, our goal can certainly be attained provided we adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON MORAL ENCOURAGEMENT, MATERIAL REWARDS

OW110129Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 9 Apr 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 9 April editorial: "Implement a Policy of Combining Moral Encouragement With Material Rewards"]

[Text] Peking, 9 Apr--In his work report to the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua pointed out: "Moral encouragement and material rewards must go hand in hand, with emphasis on the former." To resolutely carry out this policy is a forceful measure to develop the socialist enthusiasm of the masses, accelerate development of the national economy, fulfill the general task for the new period and have the magnificent plan approved by the Fifth NPC become a reality.

In implementing the correct policy of linking moral encouragement and material rewards with emphasis on the former, we must uphold the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" with regard to distribution. Marxism holds that "to each according to his work" is the socialist principle in the distribution of individual consumer goods on the basis of the socialist public ownership of the means to production. The prerequisite of this principle is "from each according to his ability." It calls for adhering to the principles of "he who does not work does not eat" and "an equal amount of products is given for an equal amount of labor." This is the negation of the capitalist exploitation system of unearned income and a revolutionary reform of the distribution system. The distribution system must be adapted to the development of productive forces. The socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" conforms completely to the present level of the development of productive forces in our country. If we implement the principle of "to each according to his work," we can arouse the enthusiasm of the masses and promote the development of socialist productive forces.

In implementing the correct policy of linking moral encouragement with material rewards with emphasis on the former, units in many places have developed good measures to put this into practice.

These measures are supported by the cadres and masses of workers at the grassroots level. They have also achieved marked results in production. The Kailuan coal mine stipulates that workers who work above ground and workers who work underground be paid different wages. As a result, their attendance rate has risen, the number of mining and tunneling workers has increased, and labor productivity has risen remarkably. The Huangpu harbor now uses the wage system of paying the work team or group as a unit in accordance with the amount of freight handled. As a result, the enthusiasm of staff members and workers has been aroused. This has greatly helped change the past situation in which freighters, vehicles and freight were delayed and now guarantees smooth transportation at the harbor. The Maan coal mine has set up a tentative quarterly comprehensive reward system. It offers appropriate rewards to advanced producers and has consistently maintained its attendance rate at 95 percent and above. Its production has developed rapidly, and no major underground accidents have occurred. In some cities, a reward system has been set up among barbers. Customers now do not have to wait a long time to have their hair cut. These measures, through practice, have proved to be correct and effective.

Moral encouragement and material rewards with emphasis on the former is an integral policy that must be implemented in an overall and correct way. By "with emphasis on moral encouragement" we mean that we must firmly believe that "the awareness and steadiness of the working class play the decisive role." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 166) Therefore, it is essential to steadily commend the advanced, raise the masses' socialist awareness and emphasize political and ideological education at all times. It is necessary to expand ideological and political work, learn from the communist attitude of the Taching and Tachai people toward work and the spirit of fearing neither hardships nor death and working for neither fame nor gain, and commend the advanced in a big way so that everyone can do his best and contribute more to socialism.

However, moral encouragement alone is not enough. It is also essential to show concern for the masses' material interests and offer appropriate material rewards in accordance with the actual situation in our country today so that workers can receive different wages according to the differences in their skills and contributions. Though the difference in wages is not great, it clearly tells people what it advocates and what it opposes. Making no distinction between those who do more work and those who do less, between those who work and those who do not, and between those who do a good job and those who do a poor one actually rewards lazy people.

Offering material rewards under the prerequisite of putting politics in command is determined by the political and economic conditions in society. In the historical period of socialism, society does not have many products and the people's awareness needs to be raised greatly. Under such circumstances, it is necessary to strengthen political and ideological work and nurture and develop the masses' communist attitude toward labor, on the one hand, and show concern for the masses' material interests and offer material rewards to workers who have achieved good results, on the other. In other words, the state gives different remunerations to workers according to the quantity and quality of their labor. Marxism affirms socialist material rewards.

Lenin specifically pointed out: "We should understand that besides resolutely pushing production propaganda, we must adopt another influential way--rewards in kind." Lenin also said: "During the period of transition from capitalism to communism, our theoretical inference and our experience in the past year under the Soviet regime have confirmed that cash rewards are essential."

Chairman Mao also issued a series of directives on material rewards. As early as the second revolutionary civil war, he pointed out: Arousing enthusiasm for labor, launching labor emulation drives and rewarding those who achieve remarkable results on the production front are important measures to promote production. During the war of resistance against Japan, he again pointed out: "Develop agriculture, industry and trade in liberated areas on a large scale and improve the living of armymen and people. For this purpose, we must launch labor emulation drives and reward labor heroes and model workers." After the entire country was liberated, he also pointed out: "We should reward those cooperatives that are industrious, score the highest output and are run well in all aspects." Since the founding of new China, our party has carried out the socialist rewards system and accordingly announced a series of correct general and specific policies. Chairman Mao quite specifically affirmed our country's system of time-rate wages and rewards, with emphasis on time rates. After the Fifth NPC, "to each according to his work" and the system and policy of wages for labor embodying this socialist principle were again written into the "PRC Constitution." We should further conscientiously study the revolutionary teacher's writings, study and sum up historical experience and lessons, and resolutely implement the policy.

At present, a major task before us is to deepen exposure and criticism of the theoretical confusion stirred up by the "gang of four" and the damage caused by them. Because of their sinister motives to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism, the "gang of four" for years rabidly attacked and viciously slandered "to each according to his work" as a capitalist principle. They negated and slandered as "putting cash rewards in command" and "material incentives" the form of labor remuneration which embodies the principle of "to each according to his work," such as material rewards, piecework wages, allowances for work posts and others. They slapped various big hats on cadres and masses who advocated upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy on distribution. They slandered the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" as the source of all evils and as a catastrophe.

Was it true that the "gang of four" and their followers cared little about material gains and had no money at all? The host of heart-stirring facts revealed in the past year or so proves that the "gang of four" was a group of thieves who misappropriated and stole state properties, sucked the people's blood and indulged in waste and extravagance. Many people in their bourgeois factionalist setups were embezzlers and grafters, speculators and profiteers and newborn bourgeois elements who made use of their official positions to amass fabulous fortunes. The "gang of four" also did their utmost to encourage anarchism and theft of public property. They proposed to just go along the socialist road in order to make a living off socialism. They created the extremely unreasonable phenomenon that "no distinction should be made between those who do more work and those who do less, between those who do a good job and those who do a poor one, and between those who work and those who don't...."

They harmed morale, confused people's thinking, dampened the masses' enthusiasm for production and seriously undermined socialist production. Therefore, to implement the principle of combining moral encouragement with material rewards with emphasis on the former, it is necessary to criticize the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in undermining the principle of "to each according to his work," refute the gang's slanderous attack on the principle of "to each according to his work" and restore the reputation of the system of giving rewards, computing wages on the basis of piecework and paying allowances according to positions.

It must be emphasized that at present some of our leading cadres are still hesitant about implementing the principle of combining moral encouragement with material rewards with emphasis on the former and the principle "to each according to his work," and dare not restore the systems and methods that have proved to be effective and good in practice. A prominent example is the measure of giving rewards to construction units for retrieving paper cement bags and to coal mines for retrieving wooden props in tunnels. Some comrades were hoodwinked by those political swindlers--the "gang of four"--and their followers for many years. Their minds were fettered by the fallacies pushed by the "gang of four." They dared not emancipate their thinking and tackle problems. Even now they are filled with apprehension. The "gang of four" distorted equality in the realm of politics as equality in livelihood and remuneration, and fabricated the fallacy that "inequality will inevitably bring about class exploitation" and regarded it as the so-called basis to oppose the system of rewards. In essence, they peddled absolute egalitarianism.

Actually, an average worker earns to to 20 yuan a month. How can he become a capitalist? The eight-grade wage system is a socialist wage system formulated on the basis of the principle "to each according to his own work," with a worker of the highest grade earning just over 100 yuan. How can he become a member of the bourgeoisie? Even if the wage system is raised in the future, it will still be a low-wage system. It must be realized that there should be differences in pay for workers because of the differences in work and production. To deny these differences means negating the socialist principle "to each according to his work and more pay for more work."

Having formulated the correct principle, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have already declared the complete bankruptcy of those fallacies peddled by the "gang of four." The Fifth NPC has put forward the general task for the new period and the principle, policy and measures for implementing this general task. We must resolutely implement it, carry out our work in a down-to-earth manner, bring into full play the enthusiasm of the masses and triumphantly march forward toward our magnificent goal.

GANG'S CRIMES IN MANIPULATING PEOPLE'S DAILY CITED

HK111307Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 31 Mar 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Yeh Chun-hua [5509 2504 5478] of the Department of Journalism of Fudan University: "Exposing and Criticizing the Reactionary Layout of PEOPLE'S DAILY During the Period It Was Under the Control of the 'Gang of Four'"]

[Summary] "Editor's note: The newspaper is a means of class struggle. Political learning is very strongly manifested in the layout of a newspaper. [paragraph continues]

"During the antirightist struggle in 1957, Chairman Mao sharply pointed out in his article 'WEN HUI PAO'S Bourgeois Orientation Should Be Criticized' that the reactionary layout of a newspaper is a means adopted by the bourgeoisie to attack the proletariat. The 'gang of four' vigorously created counterrevolutionary public opinion to usurp party and state power. When PEOPLE'S DAILY was under their control, they published many reactionary news items and articles and used a reactionary layout. After the 'gang of four' were smashed, readers extensively exposed and criticized the reactionary contents of the reports carried in PEOPLE'S DAILY while it was under the gang's control. The following article exposes and criticizes the reactionary layout of PEOPLE'S DAILY at that time. It helps us to see more clearly the ultrarightist essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by the 'gang of four' and their deeds as manifested in the newspaper. It also helps us to see clearly how the confidants of the 'gang of four' in PEOPLE'S DAILY turned the party's newspaper into the gang's newspaper. We welcome the masses of readers to continue exposing and criticizing the gang and to join us in totally wiping out the gang's viruses and pernicious influence." [end editor's note]

PEOPLE'S DAILY was controlled by the "gang of four" during the Great Cultural Revolution. Following in the footsteps of WEN HUI PAO, it had a reactionary layout aimed at pushing the gang's counterrevolutionary political program and ultrarightist line and at launching an unbridled attack on the proletariat, doing harm and spreading viruses on an unprecedented scale.

The following is an account of its principal counterrevolutionary features:

"Select Articles According to the Gang's Requirements, Place Confidants in Key Positions and Monopolize the Format of the Newspaper

"Because of their requirements for usurping party and state power, the 'gang of four' and their confidants monopolized the format of PEOPLE'S DAILY, giving the green light to all articles eulogizing the gang. They paid great attention to manipulating the positions of headlines. Take, for example, the position of the front-page headline. According to incomplete statistics, in 1974 and 1975 news items on Shanghai, the 'gang of four's' base, received a front-page splash in 61 issues of PEOPLE'S DAILY. Ten of these items were on a unit of the Shanghai No 5 steel plant directly manipulated by the 'gang of four' and their followers in Shanghai." From January to April 1976, articles contributed by Tsinghua University and Peking University received a front-page splash in 21 issues. However, during the same period, PEOPLE'S DAILY carried only one article on Tachai on the front-page. An analysis of the situation in January 1976 shows that during the 31 days of that month, PEOPLE'S DAILY gave front-page coverage to 10 reports and articles on Chairman Mao's receiving foreign guests, his two poems and the death of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, but reserved the remaining 21 front-page headlines for the articles contributed by followers of the "gang of four."

"Intimidate People by Putting on an Empty Show of Power and Deliberately Turning Simple Things Into Mysteries"

In 1975, under the pretext of criticizing "Water Margin," the "gang of four" directed their sinister spearhead at Premier Chou, Vice Chairman Teng and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. "Manipulated by the 'gang of four,' PEOPLE'S DAILY immediately cooperated with its bosses in vigorously putting on a counterrevolutionary empty show of power.

"From September to December of that year, it carried 24 full-page articles (not including news items). In order to frame and attack Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, PEOPLE'S DAILY published in 52 issues the so-called 'Criticize-Teng Column' on economics, comprising 242 articles. The 'S.S. Fengching Incident,' the farcical 'Discussion on Absolute Music' and the attack on the play 'Song of a Gardener' were concocted in the same way. This could be called the 'military tactics of a wave of "articles."' There were also the 'military tactics of a wave of "topics."' For example, in March and April 1975 the 'gang of four' pointed the spearhead at Premier Chou and the veteran revolutionary cadres under the pretext of criticizing empiricism. PEOPLE'S DAILY carried numerous reports and articles and made a big fanfare of topics. "Overcome Empiricism and Seriously Study Theory,' 'Overcome Empiricism and Strengthen Theoretical Study,' 'Overcome Empiricism and Study Marxism,' 'Overcome Empiricism and Deepen Study,' etc.--almost all these topics were printed in boldface and appeared as headlines on the front and second pages."

Let's take a look at how PEOPLE'S DAILY eulogized the "gang of four." In March 1974, as soon as the sinister poem "Battle of Hsisha" monumentalizing careerist Chiang Ching was published, PEOPLE'S DAILY devoted two full pages to it. In 1976, when careerist Wang Hung-wen put forward his counterrevolutionary "Fresh Experience" in conducting militia work in Shanghai, PEOPLE'S DAILY gave it front-page coverage on 19 June. When alien class element Yao Wen-yuan and Kuomintang agent Chang Chun-chiao put forward two sinister articles in early March and early April 1975, PEOPLE'S DAILY did its utmost to praise them.

"Using a Subordinate To Suppress a Superior, Falsity To Cover Up Truth and the Evil To Thwart the Virtuous"

On 15 October 1975, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng gave a summation report on behalf of the party Central Committee at the National Conference on Learning From Tachai. Manipulated by the "gang of four," RED FLAG did not carry this report and PEOPLE'S DAILY carried it on the second page. On other occasions, PEOPLE'S DAILY gave front-page reportage to big poisonous articles by Chang Chun-Chiao and Yao Wen-Yuan.

In April 1976, when Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was appointed vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, Chairman Mao instructed that publicity should be given to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in order that the people of the whole country could gradually come to know him. But the "gang of four" plotted in secret and carried the title of this decision of the party in three parts on the front page of PEOPLE'S DAILY on 8 April. "On the second page, in the title of the news item on the mass parade, the editor called Comrade Hua Kuo-feng first vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council. Upon reading this, alien class element Yao Wen-yuan flew into a rage and, under the pretext of 'giving prominence to the masses of army men and civilians,' opposed giving publicity to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Subsequently, from 9 through 15 April, news items on mass parades appeared on the front and second pages, but Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's name disappeared from their titles."

The "gang of four" hated Premier Chou, NPC Chairman Chu Te and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. At the end of November 1973, Yao Wen-yuan ordered the gang's confidants in PEOPLE'S DAILY not to carry pictures or interviews except those of Chairman Mao. They wanted to make the brilliant images of such state leaders as Premier Chou and NPC Chairman Chu disappear from the minds of the masses.

But in 1974 alone, 23 pictures of Chiang Ching receiving foreign guests were carried in PEOPLE'S DAILY. Eight of these pictures were carried in 1 month. On 18 September 1976, PEOPLE'S DAILY carried a picture of the entire Political Bureau Standing Committee with Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao and Chiang Ching in the middle, but with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng standing to one side. The editor told the gang's follower on duty that this picture should not be carried. But this follower insisted. He said: "After Chairman Mao's death, the party Central Committee will call meetings to decide on the arrangement of its personnel. The question of who should be party chairman and who should be NPC chairman has not yet been decided." That was the answer to the "puzzle"!

"Play a Sly Trick and Resort To Deception To Mislead the Public"

On 17 September 1975, PEOPLE'S DAILY ran a picture on its front page of Chiang Ching participating in "labor" in Tachai. The masses were sick when they saw this picture. The day before, Chiang Ching talked nonsense at the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture. But PEOPLE'S DAILY gave front page coverage to this news item. A subtitle read "Chiang Ching Gave an Important Speech."

"On 14 January 1976, the day before the memorial service for Premier Chou, messages, articles and news items mourning Premier Chou's death suddenly disappeared from the first, second and third pages of PEOPLE'S DAILY. However, a sinister article entitled "Mass Debate Brings Big Changes" was reported on the front page, as if people at that time were interested in the so-called 'education revolution in Tsinghua University.' The gang wanted to wipe the brilliant image of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou from the minds of the people of the whole country."

After Chairman Mao's death, the "gang of four" quickened their pace to usurp party and state power. They fabricated "Act According to the Principles Laid Down," called it Chairman Mao's "last will" and crammed it into the joint editorial of PEOPLE'S DAILY, LIBERATION ARMY DAILY and RED FLAG.

"In a speech published by PEOPLE'S DAILY in 1972, Yao Wen-yuan openly said: 'I don't want to hide my viewpoint. The layout of a newspaper has its class nature.' Facts show this is true. In the few years when PEOPLE'S DAILY was in his control, he gave sinister instructions on more than a hundred occasions, most of them being on the layout of the newspaper." By exposing and criticizing the reactionary layout of PEOPLE'S DAILY during that period, we will be able to uncover the "despicable aim" behind these "despicable tactics," to see more clearly the sinister conspiracy of the "gang of four" and to unveil the ugly features of this gang of careerists and conspirators.

PEOPLE'S DAILY STRESSES NEED FOR FARM MACHINERY ACCESSORIES

HK111410Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 3 Apr 78 p 4 HK

[Short commentary: "Effectively Solve the Problem of Farm Machine Accessories Urgently Needed for Spring Farming"]

[Text] One after another, all places have begun spring farming and seeding. Are their farm machines ready? This is an important question affecting spring farming. Many letters and article have recently indicated that many localities are running short of farm machine accessories and spare parts, a complete range of farm machines and tools is lacking, and the supply of farm machines does not meet the demand. [paragraph continues]

These problems seriously impede winning a complete victory in spring farming. Measures must be adopted to effectively solve these problems.

Of these problems, the shortage of farm machine accessories is especially serious. What the Farm Machinery Bureau of Fenhsi County, Shansi Province, has reported is typical. Farm machine accessories are a long-standing problem. Why is this problem still unsolved in many places? Relevant leaders and departments in charge must give the problem serious thought. Are there difficulties that cannot be overcome? No! Man's effort is a decisive factor. But the key lies in whether the party committees have strengthened their leadership and whether the relevant departments have made corresponding efforts. Under the pretext of a shortage of raw materials, some people put the blame on objective factors. But have they made any efforts themselves? First, what arrangements have they made for their materials? Have they put farm machines and equipment in the first place? Have they given primary consideration to the need for accessories? Second, have they made efforts to repair broken tools and utilize waste materials? How extensively have they done this? Have they mobilized the masses to work on this or have they carried it out on a small scale? Have they tapped potentials? We hope that places which did badly in the above respects find out the subjective causes and make efforts to improve their work.

Because the party committee had failed to grasp its work, in a few places labor was not clearly divided among different departments and efforts were relaxed. Obviously, the party committee knew the problems reflected by the masses. However, none of its members was willing to recognize them or to take responsibility for them. Thus, some problems, though very simple, were left unsolved. Can you imagine that! With the party committee maintaining such an attitude, how can the problem of accessories not but drag on and on! Leading comrades of these places must fully understand the demands made by the major tasks of this new era. They must resolutely oppose having an irresponsible attitude. The party committee should exercise unified leadership and establish a strict system of duties so that everybody has his special assignment and everything will be attended to. Planning, production, management and supply and marketing departments and units should strive to promote farm mechanization and fight shoulder to shoulder with each other.

We must not miss the opportunity because time will not wait for us. The masses of cadres, staff and workers on the farm machinery front should share the urgent needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants and rapidly solve the problem of farm machine accessories urgently needed on the frontline of the countryside in order to make greater contributions toward reaping a bumper harvest this year.

PARTY COMMITTEES MUST PROMOTE STYLE OF DEMOCRACY

HK111424Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 4 Apr 78 p 3 HK

[Editor's postscript to an article by Huang Chih-ming and Chao Cheng-feng, an article by Shan Ming-chun and a letter to the editor: "Communists Must Promote the Style of Democracy"]

[Text] In our Communist Party there is no such rule as counting the words of only one man. However, some comrades always hold that what the "group leader" says is final.

Chairman Mao admonished us long ago: "Communists must promote the style of democracy, not the style of patriarchs." [paragraph continues]

It is the "style of patriarchs" or "rule by the voice of one man alone" if everything is finalized only by the "group leader." This undermines the style of democracy and gives rise to the bad habits of fawning and lying.

The leadership of a party committee should be a collective leadership, not the autocracy of the "group leader" alone. All important matters have to be put forward for group discussion by the party committee so as to give fully play to democracy and to rely on the wisdom and experiences of "a group of people." It is upon this basis that we "set the tune" and make our decision. This is what is commonly known as centralization upon the basis of democracy. The relationship between the "group leader" and the committee members is a relationship of the minority being subordinate to the majority and is definitely not the relationship of "drumming" and "tuning." The "group leader" should be good at bringing every committee member's initiative into play, listening to differing opinions and pooling the rational ideas of the masses. Then, he will be able to fulfill his task with fewer mistakes.

VETERAN CADRES SHOULD TRAIN YOUNG FUNCTIONARIES

OW111318Y Peking NCNA in English 1222 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Apr (HSINHUA)--Old, experienced cadres should train up the young functionaries as a master workman does his apprentice, said the PEOPLE'S DAILY on April 10.

Commenting on a front-paged letter from a veteran cadre to a young one, the paper calls it an example of how the old hands are getting on with this job. Aside from on-the-job training, the paper recommends handing down useful experience through meetings and talks with the young and by the written word.

The veteran cadre points out in his letter that large numbers of young people are working wholeheartedly for our party. We know from experience, however, that despite their devotion to the socialist cause, some of them don't know the wrong line when they see it and may go along with a current which is damaging to the very cause they love. The question is, how can we keep this from happening in the future?

The answer is: Help young cadres so that gradually they don't have to grop in the dark when they encounter a struggle between right and wrong political lines, but eventually win the initiative in the struggle. We can teach a young cadre to study and practise as he grows--studying the revolutionary theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and at the same time living among the masses, learning from them, conducting fact-finding investigations among them, listening open-minded to their views and consulting them when he is not sure of himself. The young functionary that does this will gradually mature in the process.

There has been a great change in China and the new society is much better than the old. But the legacy of the old is still with us--a backward economy, outmoded ideas, habits and social values. These hand-downs are not to be swept away by a sheer act of will. We must continue the revolution in the style Chairman Mao stressed for decades--seeking truth from facts, going step by step, making progress both vigorous and sound. To transform a backward economy means a strenuous effort to modernize agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

To get rid of the old habits and ideas, we must restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and style of work.

The letter from the old cadre concludes: A few years ago, the gang of four tried to herd the young people onto the wrong path, using both carrot and club for this purpose. We, on the other hand, should use the examples of advanced young people to educate and influence the others so that they gradually develop a communist world outlook and contribute to the four modernizations.

Six letters from readers appeared on the paper's second page that day, under the general heading "Get Everybody Interested in the Growth of the Youth". These letters discussed the need to step up the work of the Communist Youth League, ensure a richer cultural life for educated young people in the countryside and foster among the young people a communist attitude towards love and marriage.

SPRING EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR TO OPEN 15 APRIL

OW111310Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 11 Apr (HSINHUA)--China's 1978 spring export commodities fair is now ready for its scheduled month-long run here, starting from April 15. This is the 43rd session since the inception of the export commodities fair in 1957. Two such fairs are held every year, one in spring and the other in autumn.

Covering a total floor space of 60,000 square metres, the exhibition will display more than 40,000 exhibits, including samples of a galaxy of China's export commodities and products showing its latest achievements in economic construction and scientific and technical development. The remarkable successes of the Taching oilfield and the Tachai production brigade, national pace setters in socialist industry and agriculture, respectively, and those of the advanced units in learning from them will be shown through real objects, pictures, charts and models.

Trade negotiation groups have been dispatched by China's various foreign trade corporations, including those in cereals, oils and foodstuffs, indigenous products and animal byproducts, textiles, light industries, arts, chemicals, machinery and metals and minerals. They will contact and hold trade talks with businessmen from all countries and regions in addition to Overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots residing abroad and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. Staff members of the commodity fair and the departments concerned of Kwangtung Province and Canton city are ready to offer all kinds of services to visitors, in relation both to trade talks and to sightseeing.

BRIEFS

NEW SCIENCE BOOKS--Peking, Apr 10--More books on popular science have been published by the Peking People's Publishing House. Among them are "How To Eliminate Germs" by the noted Chinese scientist Kao Shih-chi, "Biographies of World Inventors of Science and Technology," "Radio Techniques for Children" by the Peking Children's Palace, "The Origin of Man," "Satellite Communication" and "Semi-Conductor Integrated Circuits." The Peking People's Publishing House has altogether printed some 60 volumes of a series of "Readings on Natural Science" in recent years. Written in simple language, these books have been widely popular. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW]

I. 12 Apr 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

Q 1

HANGCHOW HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR DECEASED OFFICIAL

OW111427Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] A memorial service for Wang Ping-i, former member of the Chekiang provincial party committee, secretary of the Hangchow municipal party committee, first political commissar of the PLA Hangchow Military Subdistrict and chairman of the Hangchow Municipal CPPCC Committee, was held in Hangchow on 10 April.

In order to attain their criminal goal of usurping party and state power, Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agents and bourgeois factional setups in Hangchow waged merciless struggle and relentlessly attacked Comrade Wang Ping-i in a vain attempt to overthrow a large number of veteran cadres who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Memorial services for Comrade Wang Ping-i could not be held at the time of his death. It was not until the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four in one stroke that a memorial service for Comrade Wang Ping-i was possible and he was rectified.

The Chekiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Hangchow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees presented wreaths. Tieh Ying, Chang Wen-pi, Chen Wei-ta, Chen Tso-lin and other responsible persons of the Chekiang provincial party and revolutionary committees also presented wreaths. Comrade Wang Ping-i's good friends Tan Chen-lin, Chiang Hua, Tan Chi-lung, Hsu Shih-lien and Lin Hu-chia also presented wreaths. Wreaths were also sent by the Chekiang Provincial Military District, the Chekiang provincial and Hangchow municipal CPPCC committees, the Hangchow Municipal Garrison District and departments and units concerned in Chekiang and Hangchow as well as responsible persons of the Hangchow municipal party and revolutionary committees.

Attending the memorial service were responsible persons of the Chekiang provincial party and revolutionary committees Chen Wei-ta, Chang Tzu-shih, Wang Fang, (Chieh Hsi) and Liu I-fu.

Chen Wei-ta, secretary of the Chekiang provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Chekiang provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the ceremony. Chang Tzu-shih, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, first secretary of the Hangchow municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

Comrade Chang Tzu-shih said: A native of Kaichiang County, Szechwan, Comrade Wang Ping-i joined the army in December 1937 and the CCP in July 1938. He was an outstanding member and a good cadre of our party. During the several decades of his participation in the revolution, led by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, he was loyal to the party and people. He warmly loved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, persisted in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and maintained and carried forward the party's fine traditions. In all the political movements, he always stood firmly on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, adhered to the party's basic line, followed the socialist orientation and road and waged resolute struggle against revisionism and capitalism. He was frank and open-minded, observed party discipline and upheld party policies. Comrade Wang Ping-i's life was a life of revolution and struggle. He devoted his all to the cause of communism.

I. 12 Apr 78

0 2

PRC
EAST REGION

KIANGSI WOMEN HOLD LEARN-FROM-TACHAI CONGRESS

HK120742Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] At the important time when people throughout the province are conscientiously implementing the spirit of the Fifth NPC and closely following Chairman Hua in undertaking a new Long March, a provincial congress of advanced female collectives was held from 2 to 6 April in Nanchang Municipality. Attending were Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee; Pai Tung-tsai, secretary of the provincial party committee; Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Hsin Chun-chieh, member of the provincial party Standing Committee and commander of the provincial military district.

Comrade Chiang Wei-ching spoke. On behalf of the provincial party and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district, he extended warm greetings to the congress and cordial regards to the representatives. He encouraged women throughout the province to grasp the key link in running the country alongside the people throughout the province, to quickly promote work in a big way and to actively contribute to fulfilling the various fighting tasks put forward by the Fifth NPC.

Over 700 people attended including representatives of female party secretaries and female team leaders of Tachai-type communes, Tachai-type brigades and Tachai-type production teams; representatives of advanced iron female combat teams in learning from Tachai; representatives of women's shock teams, women's scientific research teams and female militia companies; distinguished female experts in farm machinery and paddy rice production; crack young women and female rusticated educated youths; representatives of distinguished nurseries and kindergartens; representatives of some communes' women's federations and some brigades' congresses of advanced female workers; representatives of advanced collectives in women's work; and chairmen of women's federations of state-run reclamation farms at prefectural, municipal and county levels.

Filled with great proletarian righteous indignation, the representatives relentlessly criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their close followers and backbone elements in Kiangsi in disrupting women's work. During the congress and with high morale and strong fighting will, these advanced and female models from the agricultural front exchanged experiences in learning from Tachai in agriculture, discussed the fighting tasks ahead, visited the museum of the Chinese revolution, and saw with their own eyes the great revolutionary practices of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and Chairman Chu in Kiangsi.

During the congress, Comrade Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech. Comrade Ti Sheng freely talked about the excellent situation in this province over the past year. He called on the masses of women in this province to ride on the great wind of the Fifth NPC alongside the people throughout the province, to quickly whip up upsurges in energetically studying, propagating and mobilizing, exposing and criticizing the gang of four, and in quickly promoting work in a big way.

Comrade Ti Sheng also asked party committees at all levels to continue to strengthen leadership over women's work in the spheres of politics and ideology, to mobilize the whole party to go in for women's work and to completely mobilize women, the great human power resource, to plunge into the movement to build more Tachai-type counties, fight with one heart and one mind and go in for socialism in a big way.

I. 12 Apr 78

G 3

PRC
EAST REGION

He asked women's federations at all levels to further strengthen the sense of the party. Under the leadership of party committees, they must conscientiously implement the party's line and policies. Focusing on the party's central tasks, they must actively conduct women's work, fully assist in the party's work, rally round the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress, strive to fulfill the various fighting tasks put forward in the government work report, study, study and study again, unite, unite and unite again, unite to fight against enemies, unite to grasp the key link in running Kiangsi and unite to go in for quickly promoting work in a big way.

During the congress the representatives listened to and discussed the report by Comrade Ho Heng, vice chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, entitled "Hold Aloft the Red Banner of Tachai, Give Full Play to Women's Role in Being the Other Half of the Sky and Strive To Develop Agriculture at High Speed." The report dealt with six issues:

1. Hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner and strive to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.
2. Carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end.
3. Go all out and deeply conduct the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.
4. Do well in running nurseries and kindergartens, conscientiously implement the policy of protecting women and relieve women of worries.
5. Destroy old things, foster new things, change existing habits and customs and make ideological revolution.
6. Give full play to the role of women's organizations in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

On the afternoon of 6 April the congress ceremoniously held an award rally in the auditorium of the party school of the provincial party committee. Comrade Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the rally. Comrade Sun Ching, vice chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, presided. Amid spirited singing and warm applause, Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Ho Heng and Shao Ming, vice chairmen of the provincial Women's Federation, awarded pennants and citations to pace setters.

HSU CHIA-TUN ADDRESSES NANKING SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY RALLY

OWL20026Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 7 April, the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee held a rally at (Wutaishan) Gymnasium in Nanking Municipality to convey and carry out the spirit of the National Science Conference.

Nearly 13,000 people attended the rally, including responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district, the Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee and the Nanking municipal party and revolutionary committees; Nanking's representatives to the National Science Conference; office cadres of the provincial and Nanking municipal government organizations; scientific and technical personnel of scientific research units, schools, factories, and mining enterprises; and teachers and workers.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the rally. Comrade Hu Hung, secretary of the provincial party committee, conveyed the spirit of the National Science Conference to the rally. In his speech, Comrade Hu Hung first reported on the results and significance of the National Science Conference. He pointed out: The National Science Conference was held 1 year after the implementation of the great strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link and running the country well. Excellent results have been achieved in socialist revolution and construction, and the country has entered a new period of development.

Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee attached great importance to this conference. Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng, Comrade Fang I, and Comrade Chi Teng-kuei delivered important speeches. The 86-year-old Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, in his capacity as a scientist, poet and historian, sent a message entitled "The Spring of Science" to the conference, a message which combines revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism. Following the conclusion of the conference, Chairman Hua, Vice Chairmen Yeh, Teng, Li, Wang and other party and state leaders received the representatives attending the conference and posed for group pictures with them. The conference commended 826 advanced collectives, 1,192 advanced scientific and technological workers, and units and individuals associated with 7,657 outstanding scientific and technological achievements. Among the 190 representatives attending the National Science Conference from our province, 68 advanced collectives and individuals were commended, along with more than 580 outstanding scientific and technological achievements presented by more than 470 units in Kiangsu.

After discussing how to convey and carry out the spirit of the National Science Conference, Comrade Hu Hung pointed out: Our first task is to immediately launch a large-scale campaign to propagate, study and implement the documents of the National Science Conference and conscientiously and extensively disseminate them among the cadres and masses until they are well known to every household member.

Comrade Hu Hung said: The effort to disseminate and carry out the spirit of the National Science Conference must be closely coordinated with the second round of the current third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. Extensive efforts must be made to criticize the ultraright essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and its manifestations on the scientific and technological fronts. Efforts must also be made to thoroughly criticize the gang of four, their agents and active associates in Kiangsu and those backbone elements of the bourgeois factional setup who are guilty of wildly opposing science and technology, defaming scientific and technological work, disrupting the development of science and technology, slandering the contingents of scientists and technicians, persecuting scientific and technological workers, and trampling underfoot the party's policies on science and technology and intellectuals.

Such efforts must continue until their pernicious influence is completely discredited and eliminated. Only by doing so can we fully emancipate our minds and truly free scientific and technological personnel from bothersome problems. We must use the gang of four as a negative example in order to fire the broad masses of people with hatred and righteous indignation against the gang. In the meantime, efforts must be made to turn this righteous indignation into a motive force for achieving unity and for redoubling our efforts to accelerate the development of China's science and technology. Only in this way can we overcome the losses caused by the gang.

Comrade Hu Hung pointed out: A special force must conduct systematic and comprehensive investigations and scientific research work. This special force will be organized by leading organs at county and higher levels, scientific research institutes, factories and mining enterprises, institutions of higher learning and other units under the personal direction of their leading comrades. The purpose of the investigations is to clearly understand the basic scientific and technological activities of various localities and units, their primary experiences in this field, and existing problems, to formulate plans for solving these problems, and to take effective measures to resolve those soluble but urgent problems. These investigations will pave the way for the province to more effectively carry out the spirit of the National Science Conference and the tasks it set.

Comrade Hu Hung concluded his speech by saying: Making China a great and powerful modern socialist country will fulfill the wishes of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and will respond to the call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. This is an historical mission we must fulfill by the end of the century. We of the present generation must personally help to turn the grand plan for four modernizations made by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou into splendid reality. Our responsibility is great and time is very pressing. We must act quickly and make effective and painstaking efforts to overcome every difficulty as we advance. Only in this way can we gradually fulfill all our tasks in the new period.

Before the conclusion of the rally, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun delivered a speech in which he stressed: We must truly understand and have a good grasp of the essence of the National Science Conference. Doing so requires party organizations and leading cadres at all levels to amply understand the significance of the efforts to raise the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation and to modernize science and technology. They should regard this as a matter of primary importance.

After analyzing the ideological problems currently affecting leading groups at all levels, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun pointed out: Leading groups at all levels must quickly carry out the following tasks:

1. Ideologically, they must quickly catch up with Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by him.
2. In action, they must quickly attain the pace of the advancing broad masses.
3. In work, they must stress the need to keep themselves abreast of the rapidly developing situations.

We must conscientiously study and profoundly understand a series of problems arising from the development of socialist scientific undertakings. These are problems which have been clearly explained to us by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Only by doing so can we rapidly coordinate the party's key tasks and work style with the general task for the new period and the militant task to accomplish the four modernizations, including the modernization of science and technology.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun said: Making maximum efforts to raise the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation and to rapidly modernize science and technology are tasks of the whole party rather than of any given department. For this reason, the entire party must be mobilized to grasp this task. As a result of interference and sabotage by the gang of four, the gap between science and technology in China and advanced world levels widened again. However, backwardness is not something to be feared. What we must fear is a lack of understanding of this backwardness.

I. 12 Apr 78

G 6

PRC
EAST REGION

We firmly believe that as long as we confidently keep our aspirations alive, we can certainly catch up with and surpass the advanced world levels following 10 or 20 years of struggle under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. I hope that all of us will unite as one, lift our courage, and make full use of Kiangsu's favorable conditions and contribute as much as we can to the great struggle to raise the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation and modernize science and technology.

WEN HUI PAO ARTICLE RAPS GANG'S 'EIGHT SPIRITUAL PROPS'

OW102349Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 9 Apr 78 OW

[Report on WEN HUI PAO 10 April article by the mass criticism group of the Shanghai Municipal Education Bureau: "The Gang of Four Trampled on the Objective Law of Education Work--A Criticism of the Bourgeoisie's So-Called 'Eight Spritual Props' for Running Schools"]

[Text] The article says: At the 1971 National Forum on Educational Work, the gang of four dished out the so-called "eight spiritual props" for the bourgeoisie's domination over schools: "education for the whole people," "education of geniuses," "giving first place to intellectual development," "slavish comprador philosophy," "regarding knowledge as private property," "working hard for one's own interests," "studying in order to become an official" and "study is useless." These "eight spiritual props" were one of the main bases from which the gang of four dished out the "two assessments," and they were groundless slanders against the educational front in the 17 years before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The article says: Marxism has always considered important the role of knowledge in transforming the world and regarded knowledge as one of the prerequisites for the proletariat to emancipate itself and advance toward communism. In his famous article entitled "The Tasks of the Youth League," Lenin explicitly taught us that "only by enriching our own minds with the whole wealth of knowledge created by man can we become communists."

In summing up our country's historical experiences, Chairman Mao also pointed out that in the past century our country had been pushed around and that one of the major reasons for this had been our backward economy and technology in addition to a corrupt social system.

At the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua, on behalf of the party Central Committee, called on the people throughout the country to build China into a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of the century. To do so, it is necessary to arm our country and people with the most advanced scientific and cultural knowledge. In fulfilling this urgent political task, the educational front shoulders particularly heavy responsibilities. In a certain sense, the task of raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation is to be done mainly through education. Education is a science. Like all other sciences, it has its own specific objective laws.

A very vicious tactic used by the gang of four in undermining the four modernizations was their undermining a whole set of work principles summed up by the people while practicing the laws governing the development of things. As a result, the people did not know what regulations to follow. In dishing out the "eight spiritual props," they denounced all means and methods of education that followed Mao Tsetung Thought and man's knowledge as something revisionist and bourgeois. Thus, education became "a forbidden area where no one dared to enter."

The article points out: The gang's dishing out of the "eight spiritual props" and their negation of the objective law of educational work were intended to serve their ultrarightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line. In recent years, these "eight spiritual props" have fettered the minds of the broad masses of educational workers as imperceptible shackles. As a result, people did not know which way to go and what to work at.

The "eight spiritual props" are one of the problems created by the gang of four which deeply influenced and harmed the education revolution. Therefore, we must thoroughly criticize the "eight spiritual props" so as to enable the broad masses of educational workers to free themselves from the spiritual shackles imposed on them by the gang and to develop education in an unprecedentedly big way as expected by the party and the people.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI REPAIRS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY--In order to support spring farming, the Anhwei Provincial Machinery Bureau held a telephone conference on 1 March to call on the machinery industry system to send cadres and technicians to the countryside to help the peasants repair agricultural tools and machinery. Within 3 days, a total of 2,000 people, divided into 700 small teams, went to the countryside. At present, 264 factories and plants throughout the province have sent 1,172 small teams, a total of 4,022 people, to the countryside. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 78 HK]

ANHWEI COUNTY POLITICAL TEST--The Hanshan County CCP Committee recently held an oath-taking meeting of cadres at commune and production brigade levels on spring farming. At the same time, the county CCP Committee also gave a political written test to the 445 cadres who attended the meeting in an attempt to determine their understanding of the party's rural economic policy and the 6 criteria of the provincial CCP Committee regarding rural economic development. The result of the test was satisfactory. The average number of points scored by the cadres was 63.4. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 78 HK]

CHEKIANG ELECTRONIC PRODUCT--The Hangchow No 2 radio plant has successfully test-produced a medium-speed digital integrated circuit. The new product, which is of great significance for developing electronic computers and accelerating the four modernizations, has been put into production in small numbers. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW]

CHEKIANG RETRIEVES COAL DREGS--Hangchow, 3 Apr--Chekiang attaches great importance to retrieving coal dregs. The thermal energy generated by retrieving and reburning such dregs in the province in 1977 was equivalent to that generated by more than 170,000 tons of raw coal. An analysis shows that 1 kg of coal dregs can generate 1,000-1,500 large calories of thermal energy. In the past, the more than 1 million tons of coal dregs produced by factories, mines and homes in Chekiang Province each year were used to fill ponds or repair roads. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0109 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

CHEKIANG LAND RECLAMATION--Hangchow, Apr 11--Chekiang Province has reclaimed 34,000 hectares of land since last winter, totaling about a quarter of total land reclamation in the province since liberation. The province has a serpentine coastline of more than 2,000 kms. Since liberation this densely populated province has enlarged its size by 130,000 hectares through reclaiming coastal land, levelling loess hills and terracing hill-slopes. After the downfall of the gang of four, cadres and peasants in the province showed greater enthusiasm for agricultural production and led by the provincial party committee, they have enlarged the cultivated acreage and raised the per-hectare yield by using scientific farming methods. Long-term plans for achieving one mu per capita (15 mu's equal one hectare) have been produced by the provincial party committee. [Peking NCNA in English 0718 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW]

CHEKIANG LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS PROCUREMENT--Supply and marketing departments in Chekiang Province have done a good job in procuring minor livestock products. In 1977, the province purchased more than 1.4 million catties of feathers, an increase of 6.1 percent over 1976. During the first 2 months of 1978, some 331,000 catties of feathers were purchased, 22.4 percent more than in the same period of 1977. Procurement of hog bristle, goat's hair and other minor livestock products also increased by a large margin. A recent provincial discussion meeting of supply and marketing departments concerned decided to increase by a big margin the procurement of feathers and other minor livestock products in order "to support exports and make new contributions to the speedy realization of the four modernizations." [Nanchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW]

KIANGSI COAL--The coal front in Kiangsi scored high output in the first quarter of this year. The plan for output of coal was overfulfilled by 14.75 percent in the first quarter, with an increase of 30 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Plans for tunneling and output of dressed coal were overfulfilled by 8.64 and 19.08 percent respectively, an increase of 94.16 and 53.13 percent respectively over the corresponding period of last year. Output of coal in February this year increased by 59.8 percent over the corresponding period of last year, while output in March this year increased by 19.43 percent over February. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 HK]

KIANGSI TRACTOR PLANT--In the first quarter of this year, the staff and workers of the Kiangsi tractor plant produced 1,800 tractors, reaching the highest level ever recorded. They pledged to work hard for 3 years to realize agricultural mechanization. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 HK]

KIANGSI AMMONIA PLANT--The Kiangsi ammonia plant fulfilled the first quarterly plans for output of synthetic ammonia and chemical fertilizer 6 and 13 days respectively ahead of schedule. Their output for the first quarter of this year accounted for 27 and 27.95 percent of the yearly output plans. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 HK]

SHANGHAI CALLIGRAPHY JOURNAL--Shanghai, 9 Apr--CALLIGRAPHY, an art journal, has been founded in Shanghai, by the Calligraphy and Painting Publishing House. The journal is devoted to reproductions of ancient and contemporary Chinese calligraphy and seal engraving, in addition to theoretical study in these traditional Chinese arts. Renowned calligrapher Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, did the journal's cover inscription. The first issue carries five specimens of Chinese writing-brush characters by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. It also prints reproductions of writing and seal engraving by a number of well-known contemporary calligraphers such as Li I-meng, Yu Li-chun, Kuo Shao-ying, Shen Ying-mo and Lin Ching-chih. Amateurs published included workers, teachers and shop assistants. The first issue also has samples of handwriting by calligraphers of the minority nationalities. [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 0704 GMT 9 Apr 78 OW]

SHANGHAI TRANSPORT ACHIEVEMENTS--The Shanghai Municipal Transport and Communications Bureau overfulfilled its first quarter targets, surpassing previous records for the same period. Compared with the same period last year, land freight volume increased 22 percent; water freight volume 32 percent; and river cargo loading and unloading 28 percent. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW]

CHIAO LIN-I DELIVERS FOURTH KWANGTUNG CCP CONGRESS WORK REPORT

HK110601Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 10 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts from work report on Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, delivered by Comrade Chiao Lin-i on 31 March at Fourth Kwangtung Provincial CCP Congress--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrades, under the earnest concern of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the Fourth Kwangtung Provincial CCP Congress has now opened. I will now deliver the work report on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee.

Reviewing Events Since the Third Provincial CCP Congress

The Third Kwangtung Provincial CCP Congress was held in December 1970. In the past 7 years, we have been through the 10th and 11th major line struggles in the party, undergoing severe testing and steeling. During the 10th line struggle, the Lin Piao antiparty clique attempted in vain to flee south to Canton and establish another Central Committee. After Lin Piao collapsed, the gang of four and their bourgeois factional force in Kwangtung attempted in vain to create great confusion in the province so as to seize power amid the confusion. It was our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and wise leader Chairman Hua who led our party to smash the criminal conspiracies of Lin Piao and the gang of four for usurping party and state power, enabling us to avoid a great calamity of restoration and retrogression.

After the 13 September incident in 1971, in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, we unfolded the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the work style throughout the province. Cadres and masses inside and outside the party exposed the crimes of Lin Piao and his followers in frenziedly sabotaging the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, inciting the masses to fight each other, inciting "down with everything" and savagely persecuting revolutionary cadres. They exposed the crimes of Lin Piao and company in pushing a counterrevolutionary revisionist line, sabotaging revolution and construction in the province, sabotaging the party's policies, boasting and issuing blind commands, and sabotaging industrial and agricultural production.

However, the movement at that time was hindered by the principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee, who was in cahoots with the gang of four. He did everything possible to clamp the lid down, forbade people to grasp the situation and would not allow criticism of the interference and sabotage caused to Kwangtung by Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Even a number of meetings on criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the work style held by the provincial CCP Committee at the time were futile.

To wash away the pernicious influence of the Lin Piao line and promote the province's revolution and production as rapidly as possible, in 1972 the provincial CCP Committee decided to convene a provincial conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture. A number of responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee personally presided over drawing up the conference report, pointing out that the province was making little progress in agriculture, the speed of grain production increase was lower than the national level, diversification was developing slowly, and in some places the level of the peasants' rations was rather poor and their distribution standard was low. The report also proposed that all departments of the national economy shift to taking agriculture as the foundation, and prefectural and county CCP committees should devote their main efforts to grasping agriculture and the movement to learn from Tachai.

The analysis contained in the report completely conformed to the current situation in the province and settled the crimes of the Lin Piao antiparty clique.

However, that principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee stubbornly clung to Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and leveled accusations at this report, babbling that "we must not impose the movement to learn from Tachai on people" and that assessment of work was "no small matter" and was connected with one's view of the fruits of the Great Cultural Revolution." He asked: "What basis do you have for criticizing a ghost?" and so on, opposing the movement to learn from Tachai. At the insistence of the majority of the comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, he was forced to agree to discussing agricultural problems at the ninth enlarged plenum of the provincial Revolutionary Committee in January 1973. The meeting adopted a decision on unfolding the movement to learn from Tachai.

In autumn 1973, the provincial CCP Committee cleared away the interference of that principal responsible person of the committee and decided to unfold education in the party's basic line in the rural areas throughout the province. They organized large numbers of cadres to go to the countryside where they launched the masses, in close connection with the situation of various areas and units, to criticize Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and clear away the evil consequences of interference and sabotage, with the result that all work in the rural areas took a great turn for the better.

However, new twists and turns appeared in the struggle. At the beginning of 1974, Chairman Mao personally launched and led the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. We closely followed Chairman Mao's strategic plan and launched the masses to criticize Lin and Confucius in connection with the situation of Kwangtung, and to expose and investigate people and events in Kwangtung involved with the conspiratorial activities of the Lin Piao antiparty clique. Under the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee and party committees at all levels, cadres and masses and PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Kwangtung, together with PLA cadres who had taken part in supporting the left in the localities, closely coordinated and fought together. The movement developed rapidly and healthily and achieved great success.

However, the gang of four went their own way and sabotaged Chairman Mao's strategic plan. Under the gang's incitement and support, certain people in Kwangtung became seriously infected with bourgeois factionalism and proceeded to attack the movement in Kwangtung as "lukewarm" and "not chaotic enough." They attempted in vain to seize leadership over the movement. Under the pretext of implementing policies, they stretched out their hands to the party for official posts and power. Some people got into the revolutionary committees and clamored for entry to the party committees; after becoming Standing Committee members they wanted to become secretaries. They took over the slogans of "unfolding the four greats" and "going against the tide" and shouted that "to rebel against the leadership is to go against the tide., if the spearhead is pointed upwards, the main orientation is correct," in a vain attempt to cause confusion in Kwangtung and overthrow the provincial CCP Committee and the party committees at all levels.

In the winter of 1974, the province convened the second meeting of representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants. In 1975, the province whipped up an upsurge of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, rearranged the movement of education in the party's basic line in urban and rural areas, and seriously implemented the spirit of relevant documents of the central authorities. We went all out to criticize revisionism and capitalism and build socialism. Following that, we conducted rectification of leadership groups at all levels in the province, helping them correct the ideological and political line and solving problems of softness, looseness and laziness in the leadership groups of some units.

In the second half of 1975, in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, we clearly put forward the slogan "oppose bourgeois factionalism" and severely criticized and struggled against bourgeois factionalism.

Those people who were most keen on bourgeois factional activities in the province were extremely unhappy with this excellent situation. They refused to be educated and continued to grumble behind people's backs and carry out nonorganizational activities, recklessly opposing the provincial CCP Committee.

The year 1976 was an extraordinary year. In that year, we lost our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and Standing Committee Chairman Chu Te. In addition a powerful earthquake occurred in the Tangshan-Fengnan area. It was at this moment of grave difficulty that the gang of four reckoned that their time had come, increased their efforts and could not wait to usurp party and state leadership. The chieftains of the gang's bourgeois factional network in Kwangtung seized the chance to make trouble and counterattacked the provincial CCP Committee to reverse settlements.

We resolutely resisted and struggled against the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four and their bourgeois factional force to cause great confusion in Kwangtung.

The central authorities have instructed that we must not underestimate the pernicious influence of the gang of four. Our province is no exception. On many questions we have only gradually gained a clear understanding after the gang of four were smashed. Shortcomings and even errors of various kinds occurred in the provincial CCP Committee in leading the struggle in 1976. We must, in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, seriously sum up the experiences and lessons, so that future movements can victoriously advance in accordance with the plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Comrades of the whole party must criticize the gang's fallacy in setting the party Central Committee against party committees at all levels and strengthen steeling in party spirit and strengthen their party concept in accordance with the demands of the three basic principles "practice Marxism, not revisionism; unite, don't split; be open and above-board, don't intrigue and conspire." Our party has strict regulations and laws. Factionalist organizations and activities are absolutely forbidden in the party. No person, under any pretext, is allowed to sabotage the party's organizational principles and discipline, or to adopt a liberalist attitude toward instructions from the upper levels and party resolutions. In order to persist in the three basic principles, it is essential to do a good job of rectifying and building leadership groups at all levels in the party and resolutely purge from the leadership groups people who engage in revisionism, splittism, and intrigues and conspiracies, to insure that the party's leadership groups at all levels are genuinely in the hands of Marxists who adhere to the three basic principles, otherwise, the party's leadership role and adhering to the three basic principles will become empty talk.

The Great Victory of Scoring Initial Success in Grasping the Key Link of Class Struggle and Bringing About Great Order Across the Land

Since the gang of four were smashed, in common with the whole country, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, our province has achieved great victory in scoring initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country.

The current situation is excellent. The main manifestations of this are as follows:

1. We have won a major victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

For over a year we have resolutely followed the instructions and plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and given free rein to the masses to unfold the great political revolution to expose and criticize the gang of four. As a result of the first and second campaigns, the gang's counterrevolutionary crimes in usurping party and state power and their reactionary features and criminal history have been effectively exposed and criticized. At present, we are exposing and criticizing the ultrarightist essence of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in all aspects.

In view of the characteristics of the activities of the gang and their bourgeois factional force in the province, we have adopted the principle "resolution must be great and steps steady" and unfolded investigation work throughout the province in a planned and measured way. As a result of more than a year of fierce struggle, the gang's bourgeois factional network has collapsed, people and events involved with their conspiratorial activities have been basically investigated, and the class alignment has been basically clarified. Speaking of the province as a whole, mass investigation work has been basically completed. The struggle to strike blows at class enemies' sabotage activities and at corruption, embezzlement and speculation is gradually unfolding, striking hard blows at new and old bourgeois elements and counterrevolutionaries who were supported, connived at and protected by the gang of four. Order in society in the urban and rural areas has been even more stabilized, and the masses rejoice at this.

2. The mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works has formed a new upsurge, a profound change has taken place in the mental outlook of the cadres and masses and the great revolutionary unity of the people of the province has been further strengthened. In the past year the province has published and distributed more than 11 million copies of Volume V of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung."

3. In the struggle we have strengthened rectification and building of leadership groups and vigorously grasped the work of implementing the party's proletarian policies. Last year, in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, taking exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, we unfolded rectification of party committees at and above county level. Centering on the issue of the slow development of agriculture in the province, from the aspects of ideology, line, drive, work style, and policies, we exposed contradictions, sought shortcomings, summed up experiences and lessons and, on the basis of unifying understanding, formulated measures for fighting a battle of emancipation in agriculture. Rectification and building of the basic level leadership groups of the factories, mines, communes and brigades has also been carried out.

The party's policies on cadres, intellectuals, Overseas Chinese affairs, nationalities and the united front have been further implemented. In the economic policies, we have readjusted the policy on premiums for procurement of grain, oil, sugar, pigs and so on and reformulated draft regulations on lightening the production teams' burden and strengthening the frontline of agricultural production. In particular, following the principle of distribution according to work, we got a concentrated grasp of last year's year-end distribution and insured increased income and distribution from increased production. Last year the peasants' level of rations was raised by an average of 11 percent per person over the previous year. The collective distribution also increased, with each person receiving an average of 13.5 percent more than the previous year. The peasant masses are very enthusiastic about this.

4. New achievements have been scored in the national economy. Last year the total value of industrial and agricultural output set a new record.

I. 12 Apr 78

H 5

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

In agriculture, despite one of the worst droughts in 70 years, thanks to the efforts of the cadres and peasants in unfolding stubborn struggle against drought, plant diseases and insect pests, a great bumper late-rice harvest was reaped, greatly exceeding the demand of the original plan to increase production by 2 billion catties, setting a new record. Output of sugarcane was a record. The province fulfilled or overfulfilled plans for production of rubber, jute, ambary hemp, fruit and aquatic products.

Under the conditions of serious shortages of electricity and coal, industry vigorously unfolded the movement to increase production and practice economy centered on saving electricity and coal and did everything possible to overcome difficulties of shortage of fuel and motive power. Production rose constantly. On the basis of a continuous rise over several years, the total value of industrial output last year rose by 8 percent. Coal output achieved a leap forward, with total output exceeding 10 million tons. Output of 8 nonferrous metals rose by 86 percent over 1976, while chemical fertilizer output rose 17.5 percent and crude salt by 74.5 percent. In capital construction, we concentrated on the key projects. The results of investment were better than in the previous few years.

Total value of purchases of the province's commercial departments rose by 8.5 percent over 1976, while retail sales of commodities in society rose by 7 percent. Grain procurement overfulfilled the plan. Fulfillment of the revenue plan was better than expected, overfulfilling the state plan after adjustment, and increasing by 4.1 percent over 1976. In rural areas, commune and brigade enterprises developed rapidly, with total income 30.5 percent up on 1976 and amounting to 31.7 percent of the three-level income of the people's communes.

5. A prosperous new situation has started to appear in science, technology, education, culture and so forth. A number of old scientists, educators, writers and performers who were previously suppressed by the gang of four have recovered their reputation and returned to their work posts. Revolutionary intellectuals who were previously slandered as the "stinking ninth category" by the gang of four are now again respected by the people. Young workers in science, education and culture have worked all the harder to master politics and professional work. They are uniting to fight together to make socialist culture, education and science prosper.

Educated youths are battling heaven and earth in the rural areas and growing up sturdily. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions on readjusting party policy on literature and art and enlivening literature and art, party committees at all levels have rectified and strengthened literature and art work.

Comrades, the great victories we have won in the past year and more have all been gained under the brilliant guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the correct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Through struggle we have come to know all the more profoundly that the banner of Chairman Mao is the banner of victory for the revolution of the Chinese people and the peoples of the world and that Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line are the basic guarantee for winning all victories. In the future, no matter what the time or circumstances, we must hold high and defend Chairman Mao's great banner and resolutely act in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The smashing of the gang of four and the great victory of gaining initial success in the past year have made us realize all the more profoundly that Chairman Hua is worthy of being called Chairman Mao's good successor and the wise leader and commander of the whole army, party and people of all nationalities of the whole country. If we closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and resolutely act in accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we can certainly overcome all hardships and difficulties and achieve the great goals we aim to fulfill by 1980, 1985 and 2000.

We can certainly create in the province a brand new situation of lively politics, prosperous economy, vigorous development of science and culture, and ceaseless improvement in the people's standard of living.

The great victory in achieving initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle and in bringing about great order across the land has laid a good foundation for our hard working and quick promotion in the future and for achieving great success in 3 years and has greatly encouraged and educated us.

However, achievements we have scored are still preliminary. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is still very arduous. Their pernicious influence is far from being eliminated. Our leadership style and management level are still not compatible with the development of the situation. The foundation of our province's agriculture is still not stable. Basic industries are weak. Market supplies are relatively tense. Science, culture and education have just begun to be rectified. We still lag far behind the demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. There is still a big gap between our tasks and those of the advanced fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. We must not be even slightly satisfied. We must follow Chairman Mao's great instructions on carrying forward the achievements, on correcting errors and on steadfastly and repeatedly struggling. We must unite, be humble and cautious, work hard and do an even better job of various tasks.

Wage the Struggle To Expose and Criticize the Gang of Four Through to the End

Chairman Hua again emphatically noted at the Fifth NPC: "The most important task for the people of our country presently and for some time to come is still to wage the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end." Through deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we must further clearly distinguish between right and wrong in line, rectify all tasks well and revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style. We must implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots level, promote stability and unity throughout the country, succeed in bringing about great order across the land, achieve great development in our country's various enterprises of socialist construction, victoriously fulfill the target of achieving great success in 3 years in grasping the key link of class struggle and in bringing about great order across the land and consolidate and develop the great achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Exposing and criticizing the gang of four is a protracted and arduous political task. We must realize both external and internal wounds caused by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four. Lin Biao and the gang of four caused very great confusion in ideology, theory and line as well as in the party's policies and work style, thus seriously corrupting the activism of our party organizations and of the revolutionary force and impairing our party's fine traditions and work style. We must be greatly determined, exert even greater efforts, do a good job of conducting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and wage this struggle through to the end. In connection with their situation, various fronts, departments and units must get a good grasp of the deepest pernicious influence and the greatest harm and danger caused by the gang of four and vigorously fight a people's war. In particular, we must expose their counterrevolutionary and doubledealing tricks and their reactionary features of being fake leftists and genuine rightists. We must deeply and thoroughly criticize their ideology, theories, line, policies, ideological methods and work style. We must clearly distinguish between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and revisionism and enhance the spontaneity of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Which aspects of the gang's counterrevolutionary crimes and fallacies should the people in Kwangtung further concentrate on criticizing and in which aspects should we eliminate their pernicious influence?

1. It is imperative to deeply criticize the gang's counterrevolutionary political program and their crimes in reversing the relationship between the enemies and ourselves. Chairman Mao consistently taught us: "Clearly distinguishing between the enemies and ourselves is the most important issue of the revolution. Only by strictly and clearly distinguishing between and correctly handling two different types of contradictions can we unite over 95 percent of the cadres and people, defeat those enemies who account for only a small percentage of the population and win great victories in our country's revolution and construction."

However, the gang of four were hostile to the people. They wantonly reversed the relationship between the enemies and ourselves, confused the two different types of contradictions and dished out the fallacies of the so-called new changes in class relations during the socialist period. They slandered veteran cadres as democrats, democrats as capitalist roaders, veteran workers and models as people with vested interests, intellectuals as stinking scholars, patriotic democratic personages as monsters and freaks of all descriptions and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese as secret agents. They directed the spearhead of the dictatorship against the party, the masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and intellectuals, patriotic personages of various trades and professions, and Overseas Chinese and their families. Their reactionary theories and ways of doing things caused serious consequences, confused the class alignment and dealt blows and suppressed the revolutionary activism of the masses of cadres and people.

It is necessary to seriously criticize the gang's crimes in reversing the relationship between the enemies and ourselves and to thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence. It is imperative to restore, according to the party's policies, the reputations of cadres, party members and people whom they dealt blows at and slandered. Only by so doing can we mobilize all positive factors, unite all people who can be united, strive to transform negative into positive factors and do everything to build a modern and powerful socialist country.

2. It is imperative to deeply criticize the gang of four's fallacies and crimes in distorting and in tampering with the dialectical relations between revolution and production and between politics and economics.

It is necessary to put politics in command over economics and to grasp revolution and promote production. The gang of four vigorously promoted historical idealism, advocated the theory on the decisiveness of the superstructure and negated the productive forces being the decisive factor of the relations of production and being the final decisive factor of the basic Marxist theories on all social relations including politics. They placed revolution and politics in absolute opposition to production and economics. They slandered those who grasped production, studied technology and engaged in their work as promoting the theory of productive forces, taking the road of becoming bourgeois specialists and placing vocational work in command. Not only did they sabotage the revolution, but they also sabotaged production and the four modernizations in a vain attempt to disrupt the entire national economy.

The gang's inhibiting magic phrases of sabotaging production, destroying science and opposing the grasping of vocational work still restrict people's thinking to varying degrees and have become spiritual obstacles to going all out to vigorously promote socialism. Through extensive and mass revolutionary criticism, we must clarify the right and wrong in ideology and theories which the gang confused and vigorously develop our socialist economy.

3. It is essential to deeply criticize their crimes in being fake leftists and genuine rightists and sabotaging the party's economic policies.

We must strengthen education in communist ideology, advocate the communist style of thinking and labor attitude and greatly commend progressive personnel and events with communist ideology. At the same time, we must proceed from objective economic conditions during the socialist historical period and from the level of awareness of the majority of the people and seriously implement the socialist principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work and various economic policies at the present stage. Any subjective thinking and method of ignoring historical conditions and indiscriminately doing the kind of work now which can be done only in the future will dampen the revolutionary activism of the masses and sabotage revolution and production. This is just as ridiculous as implementing the socialist revolutionary line and policies during the democratic revolution period. This can only result in burying the revolution.

Like Lin Piao and Chen Po-ta, the gang of four promoted being fake leftists and genuine rightists and wantonly trampled upon the party's economic policies during the present stage. They slandered our correctly implementing the socialist principle of to each according to his work and the policies on commodity production and exchange at equal value as strengthening bourgeois rights and as safeguarding the capitalist economic foundation. They slandered the party's correct policy on correctly handling the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual and on showing concern for the interests of the masses as material incentives and placing awards and work points in command. They seriously dampened the socialist activism of the masses.

Through exposing and criticizing the gang of four and on the basis of full investigation and study, we must revive various economic policies, particularly the policy of to each according to his work which they sabotaged.

The provincial party committee and party committees at all levels have done some work regarding implementation of the party's economic policies in the past 6 months. The masses have warmly welcomed this move and their reaction has been very strong. This shows that we have grasped the right thing. We must continue to resolutely and continuously grasp them in the future.

4. It is imperative to deeply criticize the gang's crimes in impairing the party's fine traditions and work style. Chairman Mao cultivated a whole series of proletarian fine traditions and work style during the protracted revolutionary struggle. They are: Seeking truth from facts, the mass line, being humble and cautious, struggling amid hardship, criticism and self-criticism, wholeheartedly doing everything for the people and so on. These fine traditions and work style are the important component of Mao Tsetung Thought and the important guarantee for absolute victory of our cause.

The gang of four's corrupt work style of landlords and bourgeoisie seriously sabotaged the party's fine traditions and work style, particularly of the mass line, seeking truth from facts, struggling amid hardship and others. We must deeply expose and criticize and revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style.

5. It is imperative to deeply criticize the gang's crimes in sabotaging party building in a vain attempt to replace the party with the faction and to use the faction to usurp the party. Chairman Mao taught us: "Our party is the correct party of the proletariat, the advanced force of the proletariat and the combat force which is armed with Marxism-Leninism." We must build a concentrated and united party and completely eliminate all factional struggles which have no principle.

The gang of four vigorously opposed Chairman Mao's theory on building the party in order to fulfill the purposes of usurping party and state power and of restoring capitalism. They vainly attempted to change the nature of our party as the vanguard of the proletariat.

They recruited reactionaries everywhere who deliberately acted against the proletariat. They labeled them progressive elements, recruited them into the party and set up their own factional network in a vain attempt to create their factional kingdom. They openly shouted that they had to replace the party with mass organizations and had to set aside party committees and wage revolution. They also yelled that they had to replace the party with the faction. They wantonly trampled upon the party's principles of organization and advocated anarchism. They clamored that directing the spearhead against the upper level was the mass orientation. They vigorously conducted antiparty factional and splittist activities.

The gang's methods have profoundly harmed and endangered the party's unity and discipline as well as the relationship between the party and the masses and seriously sabotaged the party's fine traditions and work style. We must thoroughly settle accounts with their counterrevolutionary crimes in vainly attempting to split and disintegrate the party. We must do a good job of rectifying and building our party.

In connection with the situation of various departments, we must relentlessly work hard to conduct criticism and correct one by one things the gang of four confused. Party committees at all levels must thoroughly strengthen leadership. The top man must personally grasp and leading cadres must seriously investigate, study and take the lead in exposure and criticism. It is imperative to vigorously, solidly and deeply conduct the movement. It is necessary to organize cadres and people to seriously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the documents of the 11th National CCP Congress. The Fifth NPC and the National Science Conference and to get a good grasp of the weapons. It is essential to fully utilize professional and amateur theoretical forces, to deepen and raise the level of the mass criticism. In close connection with the situation of various districts and fronts, it is imperative to continuously deepen the "two blows" movement, to expand the achievements of struggle and to win complete victory.

Exposure and criticism of the gang of four is the key link. The "two blows" deal blows at the gang's socialist foundation. Development of the movement is not even or vigorous. Party committees at all levels must further strengthen leadership. Urban areas, the upper level and the inside must integrate with rural areas, the lower level and the outside. It is imperative to vigorously deal blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the frenzied attacks of capitalist forces. It is necessary to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, to safeguard socialist public ownership and to guarantee smooth implementation of various tasks.

It is essential to do a good job of rectifying various fronts in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and in the "two blows" movement. Due to serious interference and sabotage of the gang of four, industry, agriculture, commerce, education, army, government and party are facing problems of rectification and of following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, principles and policies, clearly distinguishing between right and wrong, eradicating confusion, restoring order and taking the road of great order. The key link lies in doing a good job of rectifying leadership groups at all levels. At the same time, it is necessary to relentlessly grasp the building of the ranks and to improve the level of consciousness of the masses and the sense of organization and discipline. It is imperative to seriously sum up positive and negative experiences during the past 28 years of seeking truth from facts and to clarify the specific line, principles and policies of various fronts. It is essential to formulate various rules, regulations and systems and to implement even better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

At present, we must continuously get a good grasp of investigation, implementing, reaching conclusions on and handling cases. In some units, persons and events connected with the gang of four have still not been clearly investigated. We must continuously and tightly grasp the investigation of these units. We must not stop before thoroughly completing our investigation work.

It is imperative to seriously implement the policies of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and to strictly distinguish between and correctly handle two different types of contradictions. It is necessary to attach importance to politics, investigation and study and to tighten the extortion of confessions. It is essential to implement the policies of being strict in criticism, lenient in handling cases, severe for those who resist and lenient for those who repent. It is imperative to help more people by educating them and to narrow the target of attack. It is necessary to deal resolute blows at a handful of the gang's sworn followers who have committed serious crimes and who have refused to repent and counterrevolutionary elements who conducted sabotage activities. We can leniently handle the gang's backbone elements so long as they draw clear demarcation lines against the gang of four, make a clean breast of their problems and are willing to repent. It is imperative to strictly handle those who are stubborn. Regarding those comrades who have committed mistakes, including those who have committed serious errors, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and of curing the sickness to save the patient and to help them correct their mistakes. We must leave alone those who have corrected their mistakes. Those who can be extricated as early as possible. We must not tie them up in knots. We must win over all the people who can be won over and succeed in uniting over 95 percent of the cadres and people.

It Is Imperative To Develop Socialist Economy at High Speed and To Strive To Make Scientific, Educational and Cultural Undertakings Prosper

With the smashing of the gang of four, the great obstacle to our advance has been swept away and the productive forces can be greatly developed. The party's line and general tasks during the new period have been clarified. The 10-year plan for developing our country's national economy has been formulated. Our province's 3 and 10-year plans have been put forward. At present, we must follow the line, policies and plans formulated by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the target of struggle for our province. We must adopt an attitude of struggle, lead the people throughout the province to work hard, develop our province's national economy at high speed and make our province's scientific, educational and cultural undertakings prosper.

The most fundamental thing to accelerate development of the national economy is to learn from Taching and from Tachai. By 1980, half of the province's counties must be built into Tachai-type counties and progressive counties in learning from Tachai. Half of the province's enterprises must be built into Taching-type enterprises and progressive enterprises in learning from Taching. By 1985, we must build Tachai-type counties and Taching-type enterprises throughout the province.

Party committees at all levels must thoroughly strengthen leadership over the movements to learn from Taching and from Tachai. It is imperative to further solve the problem of learning in a genuine or sham way.

On the basis of affirming the achievements, we must aid progressive units in learning from Taching and from Tachai which have not reached the criteria, and quickly build them into Taching-type enterprises and Tachai-type counties. We must strictly and warmly help some key enterprises and counties with comparatively many problems. We must adopt effective measures and help them quickly catch up with the progressive ones.

It is imperative to strictly check up on Taching-type enterprises and Tachai-type counties planned for completion in the future. We must not lower our standard.

Under the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the wrong idea of "rather left than right" and that being left is better than being right truly existed inside our party. Regarding some deficiencies and errors emerging among the people, we did not adhere to ideological education, but exaggerated the mistakes of others to the maximum, indiscriminately criticized, struggled, slandered and confused two different types of contradictions. On implementation of economic policies, we did not pay enough attention to taking care of the material interests of the producers and to implementing the principle of more pay for more work. In making arrangements for production and livelihood, we did not pay enough attention to grasping distribution and livelihood. In rural areas, at one time we did not propagate the basic principle of the 60 articles. Neither did we seriously solve problems of management of people's communes. On handling the relationship between the state, collective and individual, we did not take the three into full consideration. Relentlessly criticizing capitalism is completely correct. We cannot stride forward on the road of socialism if we do not place obstacles on the road of capitalism.

We must adhere to this experience of Tachai. However, we have committed mistakes of inaccurate criticism. We have criticized some things that are presently permitted by the party's policies as if they were capitalism. It is difficult to mobilize the socialist activism of the masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants if these problems are not solved. The high-speed development of industry and agriculture will be affected.

Therefore, the masses of cadres, particularly leading comrades, must strengthen the concept of policies, enhance the spontaneity of implementing the party's policies, dare to eradicate disorder and to restore order and correct one by one things which the gang of four confused.

Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in propagating the policies, relay in their entirety the policies of the party Central Committee and the regulations of the provincial party committee on implementing the central policies to the masses and accept the masses' supervision. It is imperative to strengthen investigation and study and to check up on the situation of implementation. We must seriously implement those policies that have not been implemented. It is imperative to resolutely correct the wrong method of violating the central policies and the provincial party committee's regulations.

We must further implement the overall principle on developing the national economy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the guiding factor and make arrangements for the national economy according to the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. We will not achieve high-speed development of the national economy without high-speed agricultural development.

Development of our province's agriculture has been slow for over 10 years. It has become a prominently weak link of the national economy. The whole party must mobilize, vigorously promote agriculture and do a good job of fighting the battle to emancipate agriculture.

Our target is to basically achieve agricultural mechanization by 1980, to build 40 million mou of high and stable-yield farmland yielding good harvests irrespective of drought or flood and to increase total grain output by 26.6 percent as compared with 1976. By 1985 we must achieve agricultural mechanization and total grain output must increase by 51.9 percent as compared with 1976. It will not be easy to achieve this goal.

We must use the locally limited material and financial sources to develop agriculture and industries which support agriculture. Various trades and professions must concentrate on the demand for the high-speed agricultural development, arrange their own work and make necessary contributions.

We must take grain as the key link and insure all-round development of agriculture. While developing grain production, we must do a good job of diversification and succeed in attaching importance to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery. In particular, we must exploit the favorable conditions of our province being located in the tropical and subtropical zones and strive to develop the production of rubber, sugar, oil bearing crops, hemp, jute, sisal hemp and other tropical crops. We must strive to contribute more to the state.

The major measures for developing our province's agricultural production are as follows:

1. Vigorously increase yields and expand the farming area in a planned way. Our province has many people and insufficient land and per-mou crop yield is not high. We must fully exploit and tap the potentials of present farmland and strive to increase yield. This is the most practical and effective measure for achieving the great and quick promotion of agriculture.

It is imperative to vigorously promote scientific farming, implement the eight-point charter for agriculture in an all-round way and greatly grasp seeds. We must work very hard to cultivate superior seeds which are early maturing and pest resistant and of high quality and yield, and on preventing insect pests. We must strive to make a new breakthrough before 1980. It is necessary to reform the system of cultivation and to actively promote triple cropping. It is imperative to raise the multiple-cropping index, to expand the area sown to winter crops and to increase their output.

Those places whose yield has not reached the target set in the National Agricultural Development Program must do so. Those areas whose yield has reached the target must march forward toward the goal of 1,200, 1,600 and 2,000 catties.

At the same time, it is necessary to actively expand farming area and to vigorously organize state farms and people's communes to exploit barren lands in Hainan Island, Leichou Peninsula, the northern part of Kwangtung, Huiyang and other districts. Those counties and communes along the coastal area which have the conditions must actively reclaim farmland from the sea so that the area of farmland will be increased year after year. By 1985 it is imperative to strive to exploit barren land and to reclaim farmland from the sea, totaling 5 to 7 million mou.

2. We must get a good grasp of two things on the basis of generally increasing the grain output. First, we must get a good grasp of the Pearl River Delta commodity grain base and the state farms. The Pearl River Delta has been designated one of the country's 12 commodity grain bases. We must be determined to do a good job of building the delta into a commodity grain base. We must actively support the 27 counties and municipalities in the Pearl River Delta in water conservancy, agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers and production funds and increase the output of grain and sugarcane. It is imperative to build economic crop bases. We must do a good job of building two rubber bases, four sugar bases, two oil-bearing crop bases, five forestry bases and four fishery bases. It is necessary to quickly build present state farms into modern socialist agricultural production bases so as to provide the country with more agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery products and industrial crops.

Second, we must get a good grasp of grain-deficit counties. By 1980, all counties, except those counties whose major product are industrial crops, forestry and fishery, must succeed in being self-sufficient in grain.

3. Fully mobilize the masses and promote farmland capital construction as a great socialist enterprise. It is imperative to sum up experiences, to work in the light of local conditions and to work very hard on thoroughly transforming conditions for production and on building high and stable-yield farmland. It is necessary to get a good grasp of harnessing water, increasing the amount of manure and improving soil, to expand manure sources and to vigorously promote organic manure. It is essential to create conditions for achieving per-mou yields of 1,200, 1,600 and 2,000 catties and even higher targets.

It is necessary to integrate the mass movement with the full-time force in order to vigorously promote farmland capital construction. It is imperative to comprehensively harness mountains, waters, forests and farmland. We must aim at long-term goals and base our foothold on the present. We must stress increasing production and scoring achievements, and must not pursue formalism.

4. Decisively fight for 3 years, basically achieve agricultural mechanization and catch up with the national advanced level. It is necessary to quicken the pace, vigorously conduct the mass movement, stand on our own feet, struggle amid hardship and rely on our own forces to achieve mechanization.

What is the order of mechanization for various places? It is essential to proceed from reality, work in the light of local conditions and thoroughly mechanize. On the production of agricultural machinery, it is imperative to unify leadership, plans and organization, do a good job of work division and coordination and concentrate forces on fighting a battle of annihilation.

It is necessary to steadfastly transform the present condition of low quality. We must actively increase production of subsidiary agricultural machinery and do a good job of repairing, producing and supplying spare parts, retrieving the old and reusing the scrap. It is imperative to get a good grasp of the management, repair and use of agricultural machinery. We must first do a good job of achieving agricultural mechanization in state farms, commodity grain bases and districts which have great production potential. Canton and various medium-sized cities and their suburban areas must stand in the forefront in achieving agricultural mechanization and play an exemplary role.

5. Help communes and brigades promote diversification, develop collective animal husbandry, sideline occupation, forestry and fishery and strengthen the collective economy. It is imperative to adhere to the socialist orientation in order to develop commune and brigade-run enterprises. It is necessary to mainly serve agricultural production and the people's livelihood. It is also essential to serve large industries and export goods if conditions are ripe. It is necessary to fully exploit local resources and develop planting, breeding, processing and mining. However, it is imperative to pay attention to avoiding competition for raw materials with large industries and avoiding sabotaging the country's resources. It is essential to strengthen leadership over the present commune and brigade-run enterprises and to do a good job of management. It is necessary to accumulate funds for developing agricultural production and for achieving agricultural mechanization. It is imperative to strengthen the building of mountainous areas, areas where minority nationalities live and coastal defense areas so that the economy of these areas will be greatly developed. It is necessary to strengthen support and leadership over poor brigades and help them quickly transform their features.

It is imperative to accelerate development of basic industries in order to speed up development of the national economy.

It is also necessary to give play to the leading factor role of industry. In recent years, although our province's basic industries including coal, steel and electricity have developed comparatively greatly, they are far from meeting the needs for development of the national economy.

At present, we are seriously short of fuel, motive power and raw materials. Transportation and communications have lagged far behind. They are another weak link of our province's national economy.

The whole province must unify ideology, concentrate on agriculture and promote industry. We must arm agriculture after doing a good job of promoting industry. We must try in every way to promote fuel, motive power and raw materials industries, communications and transportation. By 1980 production abilities of steel, iron, coal, electricity, chemical fertilizers, internal combustion engines, vehicles, medium-sized tractors and hand-guided tractors must be comparatively greatly developed and we must basically set up a provincial system of supporting agriculture. We must quicken the pace of building industry during the sixth 5-year plan. By 1985 our initial plans are to open up a relatively large oilfield in the South China Sea, to build 2 petrochemical bases, 1 chemical mining base, 6 coal bases, 6 to 7 100,000 to 1 million KW power stations, 2 medium-sized iron and steel plants, 3 iron mining bases, 1 nonferrous metal base, 2 shipbuilding bases and 4 railway lines and to initially set up an industrial system for our province.

1. We must do a good job of tapping potentials, innovation and transformation in a big way, boldly conduct the movement to save consumption in production, conduct labor emulation and fully utilize the existing potentials of industry and communications enterprises.
2. We must regroup industries in line with the principle of "professional coordination." We must first regroup machinery, chemical fertilizer and light industries.
3. We must run large, medium, and small-size industries simultaneously, give full play to the two activisms and concentrate forces on doing a good job of the battles of annihilation of fuel, electricity and the supply of raw materials. We must especially do a good job of the battles of annihilation of coal and electricity.
4. We must promote development of the electronics industry and the popularization and use of electronic techniques.

We must strive to develop light industrial production, arrange markets and the people's daily lives well and actively promote foreign trade. Wise leader Chairman Hua recently gave important instructions on developing light industry. We must resolutely implement them. When light industrial production is developed, markets will prosper, prices will be stable and the people will be pleased. This has a great significance of quickening the pace of development of the national economy. We must arrange the supply of fuel and power well in light industrial production, make sources of raw materials available for light industrial production, strive to increase agricultural materials and boldly raise the proportion of industrial raw materials in light industrial raw materials. In addition to boldly grasping major products, i.e., sugar, crude salt, paper, textiles, bicycles, sewing machines, watches and others, we must also arrange production of daily industrial commodities and small commodities well. We must actively revive and develop traditional famous products and the production of handicrafts, raise the quality and increase variety of products so as to meet the needs of the masses of people and exports. We must strengthen procurement of agricultural and sideline production, organize and send industrial commodities to the countryside, activate the economy of cities and the countryside and arrange markets and the supply of commodities to Overseas Chinese well. We must actively expand foreign trade in order to earn more foreign exchange for the country.

Large and medium-size cities and areas of factories and plants must run vegetable and subsidiary foodstuff production bases. Suburban areas must actively run mechanized or semimechanized pig-breeding, chicken-breeding and mixed feed processing farms and develop fresh water fishery. We must strive to achieve self-sufficiency or semi self-sufficiency in meats, livestock, eggs and fish within 3 or 5 years.

Finance and trade departments must improve the manner and quality of service and raise service work to a new level.

Leaders at all levels must work hard to study Marxism-Leninism, study Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on socialist revolution and construction, study economic theories, study science and technology and study management. Based on raising the level of Marxism-Leninism, we must make ourselves experts in both political and economic work as quickly as possible. In the new tide of large scale economic construction, we must strengthen political and ideological work and eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. We must conduct political and ideological work in connection with economic work and do it deeply, meticulously and effectively. We must continue to overcome the influence of the capitalist and exploiting classes and overcome the habit of engaging in small production so as to make political and ideological work an important guarantee for fulfilling the socialist modernizations.

With the coming of the new tide in socialist economic construction, a new tide in socialist cultural construction must emerge. We must resolutely respond to the great call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation, cherish lofty aspirations, aim high and march forward toward the modernization of science and technology. The modernization of science and technology is the key to the four modernizations.

Raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation is a strategic task for the people of our country. Without solving this task, the general task of the new period cannot be fulfilled. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over science, culture and education, grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, adjust and designate leadership groups at all levels for science, education and culture departments, resolutely implement the party's principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and conduct further academic research so as to promote science, education and literature and art.

We must seriously implement the party's policy on uniting with, educating and remolding the intellectuals, correctly understand that those who use their brain to serve socialism are part of the labor force, correctly understand that our party depends on them and fully mobilize their activism. We must give full play to the roles of old scientists, education workers and literature and art workers. We must also actively cultivate youths and strive to build a large and Red and expert working class force of intellectuals. We must integrate the wide popularization of scientific and cultural knowledge and the raising the scientific and cultural level of the people throughout our province with giving full play to the roles of the professional forces as sharp troops and backbones, unify popularization with raising and organize a great scientific and cultural army with the combination of the old, middle-aged and young so as to quicken the pace of advance in our province's socialist modernizations.

Science and technology are productive forces and this is always the view of Marxism. Scientific research work must lead economic construction.

In line with the spirit of the National Science Conference and in coping with our province's situation of slow development in agriculture, weakness in fundamental industries, shortage of fuel and motive power and backwardness in technology, we must integrate professional forces with the mass movements to overcome major scientific and technical problems and produce results as quickly as possible. In accordance with our province's natural conditions and resources, we must also relentlessly grasp scientific research of our own characteristics, i.e., tropical crops, rare metals, exploration and use of the South Sea's oceanic resources, etc. We must strive to create advanced standards.

We must correctly implement the education principle that "education must serve proletarian politics and integrate with productive labor" put forward by Chairman Mao in an all-round way, correct the orientation and seriously do a good job of the education revolution so as to largely develop and raise the education cause. Party committees at all levels must pay great attention to education. All trades and professions must support education. We must show concern for the education and cultivation of youths and adopt effective measures to run different types of schools at all levels well. We must first run key universities and middle and primary schools well. We must use various study methods to raise the quality of teaching and produce personnel as quickly as possible. We must break tradition and discover and cultivate various excellent personnel so as to meet the needs of various economic constructions and the development of science and technology in our province. We must do a good job of the rusticated educated youth work, solve their problems such as study, daily lives and other practical problems and strive to cultivate them as fresh troops for building a powerful and modern socialist state.

We must further adjust the party's policy on literature and art, rectify literature and art work and make socialist literature and art prosper. We must further fully utilize the roles of the literature and art federation and other associations, unite with the masses of literature and art workers throughout our province, urge them to go among the people, and adhere to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. We must encourage them to create literature and art works which have revolutionary and political content and abundant artistic style. The main stream of a literature and art work is the most important thing. We should not demand perfection. Under the prerequisite of adhering to the "six political criteria" put forward by Chairman Mao, we must encourage and support the healthy development of all kinds of artistic forms and style. We must do a good job of mass culture work and contribute to enriching the people's cultural lives.

We must do a good job of physical culture and public health work to strengthen people physically, lessen diseases and raise the level of the people's health. We must do a good job of birth control so as to insure fulfillment of the population plan outlined in the fifth 5-year plan.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that "the army needs to be rectified and prepared for war," we must grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order throughout the army, do a good job of education in "10 needs and need nots," strengthen military and political training, deeply conduct the movement to learn from Lei Feng, from the Hard-Bone 6th Company and from the CCP Committee of the 1st Air Force Division and raise the military and political quality of the army to a new level. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that "the whole party must grasp military affairs," party committees at all levels must carry forward the fine tradition of putting the armed forces under the leadership of the party. We must also do a good job of militia training, put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily and give full play to the role of the militia as backbones in the struggle in the three great revolutionary movements.

We must strive to develop production of military industries and do a good job of the people's air defense. We must be ready to eliminate invading enemies at all times. We must strengthen public security work and socialist government by law and do a good job of border defense so as to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and protect the smooth process of socialist economic and cultural construction.

Do a Good Job of Rectifying the Party and Work Style and Strengthen the Building of the Party

1. We must strengthen the ideological and theoretical building of the party. The building of the party under the dictatorship of the proletariat is to generally and widely use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, especially Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to arm the whole party. This is a great question that concerns holding high and protecting Chairman Mao's great banner and consolidating and developing our great cause. The general program of the new constitution approved by the 11th National CCP Congress says: Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the guiding ideology and theoretical basis of the CCP. In order to strengthen the ideological building of the party, we must first practice Marxism and not revisionism, adhere to the world outlook of dialectic and historical materialism and oppose the world outlook of idealism and metaphysics. The gang of four practiced idealism, metaphysics and pragmatism in a big way and their pernicious influence was serious. We must thoroughly and correctly understand and handle Mao Tsetung Thought and reestablish order. To do so we must study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, strive to understand the fundamental principle of Marxism and understand Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by so doing can we conscientiously embark on the new Long March under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

To revive and carry forward the party's fine style of study of integrating theory with practice trampled upon and sabotaged by Lin Biao and the gang of four and to integrate study with practice, studying theory with the remodeling of world outlook and study with research and investigation and summation of experiences, we must respond to Chairman Hua's call "study, study and study again," conduct an emulation of the whole party, whip up an upsurge in studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao throughout the province and strive to promote our party's ideological and theoretical building within a few years. We must run party schools and 7 May schools at all levels, run the party's papers, magazines, broadcasts and television well and do a good job of propaganda and education work.

2. We must rectify and build leadership groups at all levels well. Rectifying and building them especially at or above county level units, is the key to rectifying the party and work style. We must seriously solve the problems of line, drive and work style inside the leadership groups. In regard to the problems of softness, laziness, and laxness and of stagnation in work that still exist in the leadership groups of some of the units, we must help them and urge them to correct these problems within a fixed period of time. We must conduct necessary adjustment if the leadership groups of the units do not make corrections. Party committees and organization departments at all levels must go deep into the leadership groups of the units subordinate to them to conduct research in order to understand the situation and adjust, augment or strengthen the leadership groups according to different situations. We must select people who fulfill the five criteria for the revolutionary successors to fill in the leadership groups at all levels. We must especially select cadres who have strong party spirits, work hard, have good work style and understand professions well to become the top two men of the party committee. We must gradually build leadership groups at all levels into a core leadership which resolutely implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, closely integrates itself with the people and fights in unity.

We must eliminate those backbone elements who participated in the gang of four's conspiratorial activities, persons who made serious mistakes and have a bad manner, people guilty of beating, smashing and looting and people who formed gangs, made use of their rights and persecuted other people from the leadership groups. For those people who, although they do not have direct connections with the gang of four, have very bad political quality and think in line with the gang of four, those whose revolutionary will is declining seriously and the people who do not work, give lip service to the revolution, care nothing for production and pay no attention to professional study, they must not stay in the leadership groups either. We must maintain a corresponding stability after making adjustments.

Leadership groups at all levels must do a good job of combining the old, middle-aged and young. Chairman Mao pointed out that without concerted cooperation between the masses of new and old cadres, our party's causes will be interrupted. Tempered in long revolutionary struggle, old cadres have had abundant experiences in struggle. Therefore, old cadres must continue the revolution, be examples, do a good job of teaching the newcomers and take cultivating revolutionary successors as their glorious task. We must care for those old cadres who are old and weak and cannot carry out normal work, and pay attention to giving full play to their roles. We must do a good job of cultivating and selecting the middle-aged and young cadres and dare to select and promote the middle-aged and young cadres who have performed in an outstanding way in the three great revolutionary struggles, have good reputations and practical work experiences and fulfill the five criteria for the revolutionary successors. This is a great event that concerns the future of the proletarian revolutionary cause. The growth of a great number of the middle-aged and young cadres is a manifestation of the prosperity of our party. It shows that there are successors for the revolutionary cause and we, the old comrades, should feel happy and warmly help and support them to do a good job of their work. Middle-aged cadres have certain experiences in struggle and are energetic. We must urge them to shoulder heavy tasks and use their roles. Although young cadres lack experience, they have high spirits and are eager to learn. We must create conditions to enable them to increase their knowledge and ability through struggle and practice. We must correctly handle the shortcomings and mistakes committed by them. If they do not create political earthquakes, do not have bad characters and are willing to repent after making serious mistakes, we should warmly help them so that they can correct their shortcomings and mistakes in a timely way. The old, middle-aged and young cadres must treat each other correctly. In treating ourselves and other people we must divide one into two, learn from people's good points and overcome our weak points. Organization departments must establish an inspection system for the cadres in order to discover problems and help the healthy growth of the cadres.

3. We must do a good job of the organizational building of the party. We must affirm that most of the party organizations and the masses of party members throughout Kwangtung are good or comparatively good. However, we must also realize that the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network seriously sabotaged our province's party organizations. The gang wantonly tampered with and distorted the Marxist theory of party building and confused our party's fundamental views and regulations and rules. At the same time, nearly half of the party members throughout our province joined the party after the Cultural Revolution. Generally speaking, new party members lack an understanding of our party's basic knowledge, fine traditions and regulations and rules. Some older party members also have a study problem. In order to handle these problems, we must, in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, conduct general education in the party's constitution, basic knowledge of the party and in the "seven understandings" for all party members so as to give full play to the roles of Communist Party members as vanguards and models. We must strengthen the building of grassroot party branches, maintain strict organization in the party and raise the combat power of the party so as to give full play to the roles of party branches as combat fortresses.

On the basis of seriously carrying out the rectification of the party and work style, we must actively and carefully develop new party members in the three great revolutionary struggles.

We must establish and strengthen democratic centralism. We must adhere to democracy under centralized guidance and to centralism on the basis of democracy. On the basis of rectifying the party and work style various autonomous prefectures, municipalities, counties, communes, factories and plants must hold party congresses and elect new party committees between the later part of this year and early part of next year. We must give full play to the roles of discipline inspection committees at all levels, strengthen education in discipline for party members, seriously inspect the implementation of discipline by party members and cadres and struggle against the deeds violating the party's discipline. Under the unified leadership of the party we must strengthen the revolutionarized building of the political power organizations and give full play to the roles of the revolutionary committees at all levels. We must strengthen the party's leadership over mass organizations, e.g., Federation of Trade Unions, the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Association, CYL, the Women's Federation, etc. and integrate ourselves with the masses of people through these mass organizations to carry out ideological education and do a good job of all work.

4. We must further strengthen party unity. Chairman Mao taught us that in order to do a good job of work we must unite with the majority both inside and outside the party. Chairman Hua also gave the instruction "unite, unite and unite again." We must first do a good job of unity among the party committees at all levels. We must conduct criticism and self-criticism inside the party committees and use Mao Tsetung Thought to unify the people's thinking and actions. Only when we do a good job of party committee unity at all levels can we propagate the unity of the whole party and further do a good job of army-government and army-people unity and overcome difficulties and win victories. We must strengthen party leadership over the united front, Overseas Chinese affairs and nationality work, further develop the united front led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance to unite with the masses of intellectuals and other laboring people, patriotic democratic parties, patriotic persons, Taiwan compatriots, compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese and strengthen the revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities throughout the province.

5. We must do a good job of building the work style of the party. Good work style is an important guarantee for fulfilling the party's correct line and for fulfilling the combat tasks of the party. Through rectifying the party and work style, we must thoroughly eliminate the gang's pernicious influence and revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions of seeking truth from facts, of the mass line, of hard work and of others. The mass line is our party's basic line for all work and is our basic method of leadership. Reviewing our past work, we can see that whenever we implemented the mass line, we were successful. Otherwise we failed. The work style of seeking truth from facts is closely connected with the work style of the mass line. In order to adhere to the work style of seeking truth from facts, we must go deep among the people to conduct research and investigation and act according to the objective law. We must oppose empty and false words and lies. The leadership at all levels must respond to the call of Chairman Hua, go deep among the masses, go into reality, go to the basic units and go to worksites to conduct research and investigation, work and help the basic units solve problems in a timely way. We must closely integrate ourselves with the masses, listen to their opinions, show concern for their daily lives, do a good of handling the people's letters and visits and resolutely struggle against the deeds which divorce themselves from the masses, strike blows and seek revenge and violate laws and discipline.

We must be diligent and thrifty, work hard and practice no special privileges. We must resolutely curb the capitalist evil winds of building clubs and restaurants, of giving banquets and presents, of eating and drinking and of making tours which lavishly spend the people's money. Cadres at county, commune and production levels must, like the cadres of Tachai in Hsiyang County, participate in collective labor. Production brigade cadres in the countryside must not divorce themselves from production. We must issue supplements according to fixed quotas and subsidies for income affected by duty calls. Cadres of factories, mines and enterprises must work together with the workers or work as substitutes. Leading organs at provincial and prefectural levels must take the lead in overcoming "five manys." Cadres must regularly participate in collective labor. At present, all socialist causes are advancing. We have much work to do and our tasks are heavy. Leadership at all levels must pay special attention to methods of work, improve work style, pay attention to the art of leadership and largely raise the level of leadership.

6. We must continue to tightly grasp the implementation of the party's cadre policy. The cadres are valuable treasures of the party. Party committees at all levels, especially organization departments, must really do a good job of cadre work. Cadre work is an important question that concerns the political lives of the cadres, the party's causes and success or failure of socialist revolution and construction. The comrade in charge of cadre work must be just, have a good work style, closely integrate himself with the masses and meticulously do a good job of ideological work of the cadres with patience and great feelings of responsibility. Organization departments must have the strongest party spirit and the best work style. They must become homes for the party members and cadres.

Implementing the party's cadre policy is one of the major tasks that organization departments must now grasp. Although we have grasped this work and scored great achievements, our tasks are still heavy and we still have much to do. Concerning questions left from the past regarding cadres who were being examined and the questions about the misplacement of the cadres, we must correctly handle them as quickly as possible and make reasonable arrangements. We must make conclusions as quickly as possible if necessary. We must assign appropriate work for those who are able to work. We must also make proper arrangements for the cadres who are unable to work. For those cadres who disagree with the conclusions, we must reexamine their cases in line with the work style of seeking truth from facts. We must adhere to the conclusions we made if the conclusions are correct. Otherwise, we must make corrections. We must also revise improper wordings in the conclusions. We must seriously handle the evidence for examination of cadres.

We must correctly treat dependents and children of cadres who have been examined. They must not be involved in mistakes, including serious problems of political history, made by the cadres. We must educate the cadres, especially the comrades who have been examined, to treat the Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the masses and themselves correctly.

BRIEFS

HONAN SCIENCE DELEGATES RETURN--The Honan provincial delegation to the National Science Conference returned to Chengchow by train on 5 April. Comrades Liu Chien-hsun, Hu Li-chiao, Hu Shang-li, Tai Su-li, Liu Hung-wen and other leading comrades of the province and municipality held a forum with the delegates to discuss the spirit of the conference. The participants pledged that on returning to their units they would lead the masses to study, propagate and implement the spirit of the conference and whip up an upsurge in advancing toward the modernization of science and technology. [Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 78 HK]

I. 12 Apr 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

KWEICHOW PREFECTURE CONDUCTS TWO BLOWS MOVEMENT

HK111111Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] In the course of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, Tsun Prefecture has conducted the two blows movement in a guided and methodical way and on a large scale. The whole prefecture has struck blows at the class enemies' sabotage activities and capitalist forces, scoring outstanding achievements.

Through mass accusation, exposure, criticism and investigation, the prefecture has uncovered a large number of cases of embezzlement, theft and profiteering, and exposed and struggled against a large number of new and old bourgeois elements and other criminals, exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat over those whose cases were serious and attitude was bad. The prefecture has struck severe blows at the gang of four's social foundation and further smashed the gang of four's bourgeois factional network.

"With the gang of four's support and connivance, in 1976 capitalism ran rampant in urban and rural areas throughout the prefecture and the class enemies launched frantic attacks. Some engaged in embezzlement and theft and appropriated large quantities of state and collective property. Some embezzled state materials and vigorously engaged in profiteering. Some made use of their positions and powers to indulge in malpractices, accept bribes and extort money. Some privately set up underground factories, underground transport teams and underground teams for contracting for jobs in order to vigorously sabotage state plans. Under the frantic attacks of the capitalist forces, some factories stopped work and production and incurred great losses. Some communes and brigades lumbered indiscriminately and went their own way in sideline production, greatly sabotaging the socialist collective economy."

The leadership of the prefectural CCP Committee realized: Capitalist forces ran rampant so seriously that in some places revolution was not made well and production could not be promoted. The source of trouble was the gang of four. In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, it is essential to conduct the two blows movement in a timely way and on a large scale. The prefectural CCP Committee has given free rein to the masses and vigorously conducted the two blows movement.

TIBET WELCOMES RETURNING DELEGATION TO SCIENCE CONFERENCE

OW081014Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 7 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the morning of 6 April, our region's delegation to the National Science Conference triumphantly returned to Lhasa by special plane. Responsible comrades of the regional party and revolutionary committees Pa Sang, Niu Jui-chou and Lo-sang-tzu-cheng and responsible persons of the Lhasa, Jihkatse and Shannan municipal and prefectural party committees were at the airport to greet the delegation.

When the delegates traveled by automobile to Lhasa city shortly after 1100, they were greeted by cheering people (?lining the streets).

Responsible comrades of the regional party and revolutionary committees, the Tibet Military District and Lhasa Municipality Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Je Ti, Niu Jui-chou, Lo Ming, (Wang Fu-chen) and Sun Yu-shan stepped forward and warmly shook hands with the delegates.

The delegates and the cheering crowd moved on to the square in front of the No 1 guest house of the regional Revolutionary Committee to attend the welcome meeting. Niu Jiu-chou, vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, was the first to speak at the meeting.

He said: [begin recording] Comrades of the delegation: You have come back to Tibet from China's capital city of Peking and from Chairman Hua, bringing with you the solicitude and instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the spirit of the National Science Conference. On behalf of the regional party and revolutionary committees, I express to you our welcome and cordial regards. [end recording]

Comrade Niu Jui-chou said in conclusion: [begin recording] Comrade delegates, you have gloriously attended the National Science Conference, listened to the important speeches by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng and Vice Premier Fang I's report, and brought back the advanced experiences of fraternal provinces and municipalities. We hope that after returning to your own areas and units, you will quickly translate the spirit of the National Science Conference into concrete actions and make greater contributions in rapidly developing scientific experimentation in our region and in building a socialist new Tibet. [end recording]

Amid warm applause, Teng Fu-ching, deputy leader of the region's delegation to the National Science Conference and vice chairman of the regional Scientific and Technological Commission, spoke at the meeting.

He said emphatically: The National Science Conference was a conference which held high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, a conference which called on the people throughout the country to march forward in developing science and culture. During the conference, delegates freely expressed their opinions and showed great enthusiasm. We, the 52 delegates from Tibet to the National Science Conference, have greatly broadened our vision, raised our consciousness and received tremendous encouragement and education. Under the leadership of the regional party committee, we will quickly convey the spirit of the conference to the masses of workers, peasants and scientific and technological personnel in the whole region, and swiftly whip up an upsurge in disseminating, studying and implementing the spirit of the conference."

BRIEFS

CHUNGKING INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT--Chungking Municipality overfulfilled its first quarter quota for total value of industrial output by 31 March, recording an increase of 74.2 percent as compared with the same period last year. The municipal communications and transportation front also overfulfilled the quotas for volume of freight transported and for the amount of loading and unloading. The capital construction front also overfulfilled the quotas for building and installation work. Some key projects and support-agriculture items have been completed in a relatively better way. The January total value of industrial output increased by 1.07 percent as compared with last December, a record for any corresponding period. The February total value of industrial output increased by 40.86 percent as compared with the same period last year. The municipality overfulfilled the first quarter production quotas for steel, rolled steel and pig iron. The first quarter production quotas for raw coal and dressed coal were fulfilled 16 days and 20 days respectively ahead of schedule. The quota for power output was also fulfilled ahead of schedule. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 8 Apr 78 HK]

NEW MATERIALS USED IN RECONSTRUCTION OF TANGSHAN

OW090752Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 9 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Shihchiachuang, 9 Apr (HSINHUA)--Anti-quake building materials that are light but strong and which are attractive are to be used in putting up one million square metres of new housing projects and factory buildings in Tangshan. The city, which was hit by a violent earthquake in 1976, will see these projects completed by the end of the year. An instruction from Chairman Hua who went to inspect the city early this year set the project in motion. The chairman said that advanced science and technology should be applied in the planning of the various installations and projects to build Tangshan into a city better than it had been before. A decision was made to complete the rebuilding of the city by the end of 1982. One-third of the people of Tangshan are taking part in rebuilding with even the aged and children contributing their share.

A plant producing an annual output of four million square metres of gypsum board was started last year and a mill was established that could turn out 200,000 cubic metres of aerated concrete a year. Their completion will provide enough gypsum board and aerated concrete to build houses totalling an area of approximately one million square metres. Eight more factories are now being built to produce slag wool boards, water-resistant plaster, foam plastic boards and pressed cement shaving boards. To supply the large quantities of cement required, two small existing cement works are being expanded and efforts are being made to enlarge the capacity of a big one. In addition four factories will be set up to produce prefabricated concrete slabs. Once completed these factories will provide annually building materials for 900,000 square metres of housing. Two factories under construction will turn the spoil into spoil clinker-free cement which will be used to make blocks and narrow slabs. Tangshan has 70 million tons of spoil.

Tangshan people also pick out bricks from among the debris for use in rebuilding. It is estimated that material collected this way could amount to 700,000 cubic metres.

YU TAI-CHUNG WELCOMES SCIENCE DELEGATION'S RETURN

OW080601Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Inner Mongolia regional delegation to the National Science Conference, filled with joy and ready to carry out the new fighting task, on 6 April returned home after being at the side of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. The delegation was warmly welcomed at the Huhehot railway station by responsible comrades of the autonomous region's party, government, and military organizations and people of all nationalities.

I. 12 Apr 78

K 2

PRC
NORTH REGION

Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; Pao-jih-le-tai, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; and other responsible autonomous region party, government and military comrades shook hands with Shen Hsin-fa, head of the delegation, Standing Committee member of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; (Yu Pei-cheng), deputy head of the delegation, deputy secretary of the party group of the autonomous region Science Committee, and vice chairman of the regional Science Committee; and other members of the delegation.

Also welcoming the delegation at the station were responsible persons of the regional CPPCC Committee, departments, commissions, and offices under regional authority, and responsible persons of the Huhehot municipal party and revolutionary committees.

YU TAI-CHUNG ATTENDS INNER MONGOLIA MEETING ON LEI FENG

OW112316Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Inner Mongolia Military District recently held a meeting to exchange experiences in learning from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company. The meeting summed up achievements, exchanged experiences, commended advanced units and individuals, fostered examples and worked out plans and measures to further develop the movements to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company.

Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the regional party committee and commander of the Inner Mongolia Military District; Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the regional party committee; Pao-jih-le-tai and Liu Ching-ping, secretaries of the regional party committee; and other leading comrades of the regional party, government and military organs received the representatives attending the meeting. Comrade Yu Tai-chung made an important speech at the meeting, and Comrade Teng Chun-ching, second political commissar of the Inner Mongolia Military District, delivered a summing-up report to the meeting.

During the meeting, representatives conscientiously studied the brilliant inscriptions and important instructions by Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee on learning from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company. They also listened to speeches made by representatives from seven advanced companies as well as be eight advanced individuals.

The meeting summed up the achievements and experiences gained by the PLA units under the Inner Mongolia Military District in developing the mass movements to learn from Lei Feng and from the Hard-Bone 6th Company in the past year and more.

The meeting maintained that since the smashing of the gang of four, the commanders and fighters of the Inner Mongolia Military District, guided by the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link and running the country and the army well and holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, have implemented the line of the 11th CCP National Congress and penetratingly exposed and scathingly criticized the gang of four. They have extensively carried out the mass movements to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company.

I. 12 Apr 78

K 3

PRC
NORTH REGION

The commanders and fighters have taken a firm and clear-cut stand in the struggle against the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network. They have inherited and carried forward the fine tradition of our party and army. As a result, they have greatly enhanced their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Thus, a number of activists in learning from Lei Feng and of advanced collectives in learning from the Hard-Bone 6th Company have emerged.

Vigorous efforts must be made to carry out education in the "10 shoulds or shouldn'ts," do a good job of consolidating the army and being prepared for war, constantly raise the consciousness of the commanders and fighters in implementing Chairman Mao's line on army building, and enable them to understand the great significance of the movements to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company. Only in this way will it be possible to deepen the movements.

The representatives attending the meeting unanimously said: We must rally closely around Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner and resolutely act according to the great call issued by our wise leader and commander-in-chief Chairman Hua at the Fifth NPC to unite and strive to build a modern, powerful socialist country. We must also make great efforts to meet the requirements set by Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and its Military Commission to raise our army's military and political qualities, its war preparedness and its revolutionization and modernization to a new level. We must conscientiously carry out the principles, tasks and measures set forth by the Military Commission of the party Central Committee in grasping the key link and running the army well and being prepared for war. We must work hard to strengthen war preparedness and be ready to fight. We must aim high, have lofty ambitions and race against time. We must further develop the mass movements to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Aviation Division. We must strive to win new victories in grasping the key link and running the army well as well as safeguarding Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee, the capital of Peking, and the northern frontier of the motherland.

PEKING PLA GARRISON ORGANIZES PROPAGANDA TEAMS

OW091737Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 8 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 8 Apr--In the past month, all party committees of the Peking PLA Garrison have organized over 400 work teams to go to different units and posts on active duty to strongly propagate the guidelines of the Fifth NPC and the general tasks for the new period.

As soon as they returned to their units from the Fifth NPC, Fu Chung-pi, commander of the Peking Garrison, Wu Lieh, political commissar of the garrison, and two other deputies to the Fifth NPC relayed the events of the gala gathering and the guidelines of the congress to the members of the garrison party committee, leading cadres at and above the regimental level of the garrison and all of its cadres.

Applying various methods, all units under the Peking Garrison from offices to companies and from the training ground to the duty posts have generated a new upsurge in studying the Fifth NPC documents well. Some units sponsor backbone element training classes to train propagandists to assist the study; some give lectures on the new constitution; some conduct studies on Chairman Hua's government work report by dividing the report into several installments and studying them one by one; some participate in quizzes on current events in order to evaluate the results of the study.

Inspired by the spirit of the Fifth NPC, the garrison party committee, as well as all grassroots units, have formulated new plans for continuing the in-depth exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and for learning from the party committee of the 1st Aviation Division, from the Hard-Bone 6th Company and from Lei Feng so as to strive with a new fighting spirit to elevate the military and political character of the troops, the work on war preparedness and the work of revolutionization and modernization.

PEKING MOTOR VEHICLE PLANT IMPROVES PRODUCT QUALITY

OW111007Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0107 GMT 7 Apr 78 OW

[NCNA report and editor's note on improvement of product quality at Peking No 2 motor vehicle manufacturing plant]

[Excerpts] Peking, 7 Apr--In the latter part of June 1976, the Peking No 2 motor vehicle manufacturing plant received a letter from Kaihua County forestry farm in Chekiang Province saying that a light truck manufactured by the plant and bought by the farm had a defective steering rod which had almost caused an accident. The letter stated that the farm's remote location would make purchasing a new spare part difficult and asked the plant to solve the problem by replacing the defective part.

The party committee of the Peking No 2 motor vehicle manufacturing plant was shocked by this letter. The party committee conducted serious discussions on the problem of quality as reflected in the letter and became aware that though a steering rod is only a small part of a vehicle, a defect in it may affect vehicle operation or even cause serious accidents involving fatalities. This incident shows that the quality of products produced by a socialist enterprise directly reflects whether or not the enterprise leadership and workers have adopted a world outlook of serving the people. Only when an enterprise adopts a serious and careful attitude toward product **quality** can the enterprise provide good service for customers and promote the building of socialism. The Peking No 2 motor vehicle manufacturing plant immediately replied to the letter, apologizing for the defective part, and sent a good steering rod to the forestry farm. Do problems of product quality, such as that of the defective steering rod, exist in other areas of production? Making efforts to discover and solve similar problems, the party committee conducted education on line and "quality first" and, taking the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" as the key link, carried out a people's war to upgrade the quality of products within the plant. Leading groups, which were set up within the plant and workshops to upgrade product quality, organized the plant staff and workers to carry out three general inspections of product quality.

After an inspection by higher authorities the quality of light trucks manufactured by the plant was raised from grade three to grade two at the end of 1977. The plant's 1977 production also increased 24 percent over 1976.

(NCNA editor's note) Product quality is a question of line. Due to the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," the tendency to neglect product quality still exists in some enterprises. Paying attention only to product quantity and acquiring undeserved reputations for "fulfilling production plans," some enterprises neglect product quality and ignore harm to the state and people caused by poor product quality. We can no longer tolerate the existence of such a phenomenon.

I. 12 Apr 78

K 5

PRC
NORTH REGION

When discussing the poor quality of products, some comrades often stressed objective reasons and rarely link poor quality to their own thinking and work performance within the enterprise itself. The Peking No 2 motor vehicle manufacturing plant, motivated by the people's interests and a high sense of responsibility for the cause of revolution, has taken the initiative to replace defective parts for customers free of charge. At the same time, the plant has mobilized its workers to overhaul the management of the enterprise and, paying careful attention to product quality, raised the quality of motor vehicles by one grade in 6 months. This vividly demonstrated that so long as the leadership of an enterprise pays due attention to and firmly grasps the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and adopts necessary organizational and technical measures within the enterprise, the problem of product quality can be fully solved. (end of editor's note)

EXHIBIT ON MAO'S REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OPENS IN SHANSI

OW100736Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Taiyuan, 10 Apr (HSINHUA)--An exhibition on Chairman Mao's revolutionary activities in Tsaichiaya village in North China's Shansi Province is being held here.

On display are more than 200 precious relics, written materials and photographs, showing Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Chou En-lai's revolutionary activities from March 25 to April 4, 1948. At the time, they stayed in Tsaichiaya--site of the former Shansi-Suiyuan party sub-bureau, border region government and military area headquarters. The exhibition shows photos of Chairman Mao delivering the "Speech at a Conference of Cadres in the Shansi-Suiyuan Liberated Area" and giving "A Talk to the Editorial Staff of the SHANSI-SUIYUAN DAILY". Both talks are included in Volume Four of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung". He is also shown writing an inscription for the "SHANSI-SUIYUAN DAILY". The exhibits give visitors an idea of how Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Chou En-lai and Comrade Jen Pi-shih led central leading bodies out from northern Shensi and into the Shansi-Suiyuan border region. They show him crossing the Yellow River and directing the fighting in the people's liberation war. There are also photos of Chairman Mao's departure from Tsaichiaya and his arrival at the next site of the central leadership, Hsipaipo village in Pinghsan County, Hopei Province.

NANKAI UNIVERSITY TEXTBOOK SLANDERED TENG

SK100842Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 9 Apr 78 SK

[TIENTSIN DAILY 9 April article by the theoretical group of the party committee of Chi County: "Heavy Snow Oppresses the Pines, But They Remain Upright"]

[Text] The revised version of "Socialism in Political Economy" written by the Institute of Economics of the Department of Political Economy of Nankai University was a bad book with grave political errors. It not only feverishly advocated reactionary viewpoints from sinister articles by Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan and tempered with and distorted the basic principles of Marxist political economy, but also, singing along with the gang of four, openly attacked and slandered steamed and beloved Vice Chairman Teng with most vicious words and directed the spearhead at leading comrades at various levels who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. More serious, this bad book was distributed throughout the country for as long as a year after the downfall of the gang, causing wide pernicious influence. This was a serious political incident. In the third campaign against the gang, it is very necessary to criticize this bad book and clarify the theoretical confusion created by the gang.

The great Chairman Mao gave definite and all-round appraisals of Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping on many occasions. In 1975, after Vice Chairman Teng resumed his work, he adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, waged a tit for tat struggle against the gang, and thus won the respect of the whole party, army and the people throughout the country. However, the gang bitterly hated Vice Chairman Teng and regarded him as the greatest obstacle to their usurpation of party and state power. Violating Chairman Mao's instructions and taking out-of line actions, they utilized the mass media under their control to vigorously fabricate rumors and label people, and launched wild attacks and vilifications against Vice Chairman Teng. In this they were strongly opposed by the cadres and people.

Leading the whole party, wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang at one blow and overturned all the false charges against Vice Chairman Teng fabricated by them. It is exasperating that in view of this situation, this bad book continued to peddle the gang's sinister stuff everywhere. Following the tone set by the gang, this bad book used vicious words and despicable means to attack Vice Chairman Teng. Let us cite a few passages for analysis and criticism. This bad book had the effrontery to unscrupulously put Vice Chairman Teng on a par with Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, chieftains of the revisionist line, and attacked him maliciously. In the period of the movement for agricultural cooperation, Vice Chairman Teng was not in charge of rural work at all. Fabricating rumors out of thin air, this book blamed and vilified Vice Chairman Teng by saying that he opposed Marxist theory and practice in agricultural cooperation. This bad book babbled that Vice Chairman Teng spared no efforts to oppose the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and socialist industrialization. This was a shameless fabrication. It is intolerable that this book assailed and slandered Vice Chairman Teng with such despicable methods. [passage indistinct]

After [word indistinct] the three important directives, the gang of four of course grasped only the issue of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat without distortion. They cast to the winds the other two directives. In view of such a situation, Vice Chairman Teng pointed out that Chairman Mao's three directives, which were interrelated and indivisible, should be comprehensively understood and carried out. This statement was, beyond a doubt, correct. But this bad book took quotes out of context and maliciously slandered that Vice Chairman Teng resorted to the method of eclecticism, and that he negated taking class struggle as the key link and as the party's basic program and line.

Following Chairman Mao's instructions, Premier Chou, at the third and fourth people's congresses, set forth the grand goal of comprehensively realizing the four modernizations by the end of this century. This was a task entrusted to us by history, a behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, and the common aspiration of the people of the whole country. To resolutely implement Chairman Mao's instructions on realizing the four modernizations, Vice Chairman Teng did a lot of work. This is irrefutable. However, this bad book made arbitrary attacks and vilifications, babbling that the four modernizations were capitalist and social imperialist modernizations. This was exactly the same tone as the gang's vilification that the day the four modernizations are achieved, capitalism will have been restored.

Moreover, this book dished out Chang Chun-chiao's infamous reactionary fallacy that when satellites were up, the red banner was down--a fallacy for threatening the people, confusing and poisoning their minds and seeking theoretical grounds for them to attack and curse the four modernizations.

In addition to opposing the realization of the four modernizations, this bad book opposed grasping production. It saw fit to slander Vice Chairman Teng's attention to grasping production as a "theory of the dying out of the class struggle" and a "theory of productive forces," and attacked him by saying that he was actually engaged in reversing verdicts and in restoration. To peddle the gang's fallacies, this 250,000-word textbook on political economy went so far as to disregard the elementary knowledge that the society of man cannot divorce itself from production.

One of the basic tasks of a dictatorship of the proletariat is to expand production. Man's productive activities--his most fundamental practical activity--decides all of man's other activities. The proletariat defeats the bourgeois because the proletariat represents a new productive force: Socialism defeats capitalism because it can create higher productivity. These are basic principles of Marxism. This bad book smeared that to develop productive forces was to negate productive forces' being the ultimate decisive force in the development of history, and peddled the gang's theory on production targets. Out of their criminal purpose to negate the superiority of the socialist system and prepare counterrevolutionary public opinion for restoring capitalism, the gang made a big fuss about bourgeois power, and concocted many fallacies.

In coordination with the gang, this bad book made framed-up charges against and shifted the blame onto the masses of revolutionary veteran cadres in an attempt to justify the gang's perverted acts and whitewash their crimes. It was obvious that the gang--a bane to the country and the people--stood high above the masses, left other people to sink or swim, appropriated the property of the state, spent money like dirt and indulged in elitism. But this bad book vilified Vice Chairman Teng as trying hard to expand class distinctions in man's interrelations.

It was obvious that the gang deliberately turned simple things into mysteries on the question of restricting bourgeois power, created what they called "economic criteria" to identify capitalist roaders, used these criteria to attack and persecute veteran cadres, and pushed a counterrevolutionary political program for the purpose of achieving their criminal end to usurp party and state power. But this bad book babbled that Vice Chairman Teng utilized bourgeois rights to attain furtive ends.

It was obvious that the gang, who incurred discontent among the people, tried their utmost to defame the socialist principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work, pushed the need to ban the production of socialist commodities, and slandered socialism as if no part of it was right. But this bad book talked nonsense, babbling that Vice Chairman Teng openly set himself against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It really confused men with ghosts and served as the jackal of thieves.

An attempt to harm others brings injury to oneself--such is the unvarying result of the conspiracies and intrigues of all reactionaries. The gang's frenzied and vicious attacks and vilifications against Vice Chairman Teng, in an attempt to bring down proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, ended in ignominious failure. They became as filthy and contemptible as dog dung. This was their well-deserved end. This bad book peddling the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist fallacies was indignantly criticized by the people. Those fabricated charges attacking and vilifying Vice Chairman Teng did not bring the slightest harm to his high prestige. The more the gang opposed Vice Chairman Teng, the more the people of the whole country love him. It is true that despite oppression by heavy snow, the pines remain upright.

HEILUNGKIANG LEADERS ATTEND RALLY ON SPRING FARMING

SK120803Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang provincial party and revolutionary committees held a wired broadcasting mobilization rally on 11 April calling on the people of the entire province to immediately swing into action, whip up a new upsurge in spring plowing, race against time, fight a good battle of spring plowing with high standards, strive to top previous records in total grain output, implement the guidelines of the Fifth NPC with concrete deeds, and closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua in the new Long March.

Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the rally. Comrade Wang Chin-tzu, secretary of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a speech entitled "Make a Success of Spring Plowing, Insure Proper Growth of All Seedlings and Lay a Solid Foundation for Our Province To Surpass Previous Records in Total Grain Output."

Also present were leading comrades of the Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees Chang Lin-chih, Li Li-an, Wang I-lun, Li Chien-pai, Chen Lei and Juan Yung-sheng.

In his speech Comrade Wang Chin-tzu pointed out: The material conditions for this year's spring plowing are fairly good. As compared with 1975, large and medium-sized tractors in our province have been increased by 5,000, motorized and electric wells by 20,000, irrigated acreage by over 3 million mou, and chemical fertilizer by 355,000 tons, in particular, various countries, communes and brigades have completed many farmland capital construction projects. All this has provided new conditions for production.

After summarizing the excellent situation on the agricultural front in our province, Comrade Wang Chin-tzu pointed out some problems in spring plowing. He said:

1. There is still a great gap in the thinking of the leadership. Some localities and units lack adequate understanding of the new situation and the new tasks they shoulder. Some are blindly optimistic and satisfied with the current situation. Others lack confidence because of the adversities they have experienced.
2. There is still a great gap in work. This is mainly because some localities are unable to fulfill or completely fulfill their production plans, and pressing problems still exist in carrying out some major measures concerning water, seed strains, machine supply and, particularly, the shortage of manure.

HEILUNGKIANG RECLAMATION AREA RECEIVES EXTRA SUPPLIES

OW101228Y Peking NCNA in English 1216 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Harbin, 10 Apr (HSINHUA)--Spring ploughing is in full swing in the Heilungkiang land reclamation area, one of China's most important such areas. A steady flow of farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and insecticides are pouring into the region, which is located in the country's northeastern tip. Land reclamation is a factor in agricultural development because China has a huge population which farms only a little over ten per cent of the country's area. More than 330,000 hectares of land will be reclaimed in Heilungkiang Province this year.

I. 12 Apr 78

L 2

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

In its effort to speed the building of this modern commodity grain base, the Heilungkiang reclamation area is receiving all-out support in manpower and resources from the central and the provincial leadership. This year, it will get an increased number of tractors, farm implements, spareparts, rolled steel, chemical fertilizer and insecticides. 425 new tractors, farm implements, spareparts, rolled steel, chemical fertilizer and insecticides. 425 new tractors had arrived by the end of last month and the number will exceed 900 this month. Chemical fertilizer moved in is double last year's supply for the same period. The State Council sent a work team to the reclamation base on March 28, to make investigations and help speed up the work there.

State Council Aid

OW111141Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 8 Apr 78 OW

[Text] During the National State Farms Conference held early this year, the state decided to give vigorous support to state farms in Heilungkiang Province in speeding up the development of agricultural production. With a view to inspecting and assessing the work in the Heilungkiang land reclamation area and implementing the plan to speed up the building of marketable grain bases in Heilungkiang Province, a work team composed of 21 units under the State Council arrived in the Heilungkiang land reclamation area on 28 March. This work team is divided into 11 specialized subgroups covering planning, finance and trade, hydroelectric power, marketable grain, agricultural machinery, industry, railway transport, foreign trade, scientific research, culture-education-public health and, politics, law and militia. These subgroups proceeded to various farms in early April to conduct on-the-spot investigations and help solve problems.

The staff and workers in the Heilungkiang land reclamation area are greatly inspired by the special attention paid to the building of Heilungkiang state farms by leading comrades and the various departments concerned of the State Council. They pledged to go all out, aim high and strive to fulfill or overfulfill the various production tasks for this year so as to live up to the expectations of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

KIRIN DAILY ON ABUSE OF ORGANIZATIONS

SK111340Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY article by "a guest commentator": "Machines Are for Work, Not To Be Dismantled for Parts"--date not given]

[Text] If a party, government or enterprise plans to establish a functional organization, it should be designed with a purpose. Otherwise there is no sense in setting it up. "Functional organization" means that an organization has its own office, specific work to do and specific personnel to carry out this work. Without any one of these three things, the organization would be like the ears of a deaf man--they only get in the way and are good for nothing. Sometimes they might even be an impediment.

The gang of four and the former principal responsible person of the Kirin party committee and his followers committed many crimes. But their towering crime was to negate the function of the party, the government and the veteran cadres, to kick out responsible persons and persons who really knew the work, and to disband functional organizations.

Does this mean that they loafed around the office drinking maotai all day? No. They really didn't work for the office, but for their own private purposes. They only got in touch with their factional brothers to do their dirty business. They trusted no one except the few in their gang.

I. 12 Apr 70

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

For example, in the organization and propaganda departments of the Kirin party committee, the former principal responsible person of the Kirin party committee and his followers disregarded the main leading comrades of the department and vilified them as democrats who could not be trusted; but they kept in close touch with selected persons in those departments, treasured them, and put them above the chiefs and directors of the units. By doing so, they totally dismantled the functional organizations, leaving only the parts.

In these circumstances the functional bodies of the departments, bureaus and offices in the Kirin party and revolutionary committees have long been disrupted to various degrees. They existed in name but not in reality. They were unable to carry out their work and were on the horns of a dilemma.

Actually, organization and propaganda departments are the wheels of a tank--the tank being party committees at various levels. This is a law set forth by Marx. How can it be changed? Still, the former principal responsible person of the Kirin party committee and his followers tore them down, and dealt with them as scrap. Some cadres were put to work building the Haertao irrigation canal. Some were forced to write news lavishly praising the gang. Some were branded as democrats scaling the heights to become capitalist roaders. As was well said by the former responsible comrade of the Propaganda Department of the Kirin party committee, do we dismantle a machine in search of a part? Thus he brought trouble upon himself and was examined less than 6 months after he said that.

Is this comrade's question wrong? No, he is right. At least he said something of the party's spirit.

At present, some propaganda departments of prefectural, municipal and county party committees still tear down the machines for parts. They hold conferences to discuss and adopt resolutions for work. But after the conference, they never act in accordance with the resolutions, but go their own way and turn deaf ears to higher level instructions.

So far as we know, there are problems not only in the propaganda units, but also in other fields. Organs which were established in accordance with the national constitution, government organizational rules and the party constitution can be disbanded at the will of the gang's clique. They never pay attention to the existence of party discipline and the law of the land.

Now we are fulfilling Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. The Kirin party committee closely follows Chairman Hua and carries out its tasks in accordance with the 11th national party congress line, the guidelines of the fifth NPC and the constitution. A number of comrades who are tearing down machines for parts and disrupting the role of functional organizations should wake up at once. Would you please carry out your work according to the party constitution and the constitution of the land, thoroughly wipe out the gang's pernicious influence and do away with dirty practices?

KIRIN DAILY ON DELAYS IN PURSUING POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

SK120941Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 7 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts from KIRIN DAILY "brief commentary": "Order Can Only Be Restored by Ending Turmoil"--date not given]

[Text] The brief commentary states: The spring wind of the line of the 11th national party congress blows into the Kirin Applied Chemical Research Institute.

I. 12 Apr 78

L 4

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

It has blown the trumped-up cases and blood crimes, has reversed the verdicts on those victims, and has exonerated the people who were persecuted to death on false charges.

This has established a pleasing stepping stone on the road of carrying out the party's policy on intellectuals.

It is, of course, only the start of our struggle. Whether or not they can totally overcome the effects of the mistakes and completely succeed in the struggle still depends on their further efforts. But our attention is drawn to the question of why such a severely afflicted unit as the Kirin Applied Chemical Research Institute failed to carry out the policy on intellectuals for such a long time after the smashing of the gang of four. This institute is only a block from the Changchun Optical Apparatus Institute. Why didn't the achievements in carrying out intellectual policy at the Optical Apparatus Institute affect the Kirin Applied Chemical Research Institute?

There would be many answers to these questions. But in the final analysis, it is mainly because an obstruction existed in the leading body of the institute. Some persons in the leading body pursued an incorrect policy and committed many mistakes and evil deeds. They are not only unwilling to confess their mistakes, but also interfere in the struggle to end turmoil and restore order. In effect, they continue their activities sabotaging implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals.

Facts have proven that it is not simple for us to carry out these policies. This work cannot be done effectively just by holding a few meetings, shouting slogans, laying down rules and writing articles in newspapers. Since the implementation of the policy on intellectuals is an important part of the campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four for their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, we cannot expect that there will be no struggle between implementation and anti-implementation. The more deeply the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four is waged, the more policies will be carried out realistically. There is no construction without destruction; likewise, there is no restoration of order without ending turmoil.

The brief commentary states: If the policy on intellectuals cannot be realistically carried out, how can we bring the enthusiasm of intellectuals into full play? Leading persons of some units personally create big gaps in thinking between the masses and themselves, turn deaf ears to the pressing demands of the broad intellectuals, seek all possible pretexts, take a wait-and-see attitude and stall for time in carrying out this policy which apparently could be implemented right away. If we allow this continued delay, when will our policy be carried out? Prompt efforts should be made to correct their extremely wrong attitude, and to carry out the policy effectively and realistically. Units which lag behind should quickly go into action to catch up with advanced units. It will absolutely not do to repeatedly stall for time and keep the lid on in the work of carrying out the party's policy.

LIAONING COMMERCIAL FRONT CONFERENCE ENDS 5 APRIL

SK111134Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] The learn from Taching and Tachai conference of the financial and commercial front in Liaoning Province, which lasted 7 days, successfully closed on the afternoon of 5 April at the Liaoning Chunghua Theater after satisfactorily fulfilling the various tasks of the conference.

I. 12 Apr 78

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

In those few days, the participants sincerely studied great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's directive concerning financial and commercial work and the important speeches wise leader Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng delivered at the Fifth NPC and the National Science Conference, and thoroughly criticized the gang and its sworn follower, cronies and cohorts for the ultrarightist essence of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and for its manifestation in the field of finance and commerce. They summed up experiences gained in learning from Taching and Tachai during last year, commended 11 vanguard Taching and Tachai-type enterprises, 173 Taching and Tachai-type enterprises and 33 model workers, mapped out plans and measures for popularizing Taching and Tachai-type enterprises and recommended delegates to the National Learn From Taching and Tachai Conference for the commercial front in urban and rural areas in the country.

This conference was an unprecedented meeting of heroes on the financial and commercial front in our province, a meeting to assess achievements in learning from Taching and Tachai scored by the front in our province, and a mobilization meeting to enhance the mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai to a new level. It was an oath-taking meeting to march forward toward the goal of building our country into a modern and powerful socialist one and to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua in embarking on a new Long March.

Attending the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the Liaoning party and revolutionary committees, PLA Shenyang units and the Liaoning Military District including Tseng Shao-shan, C' lang Yung-hui, Jen Chung-i, (Pu Hui-ching), Chen Pu-ju, Hu I-min, Chang Shu-te, (Li Feng-ying), (Yang Ta-i), Li Chih-wen, (Liu I-yuan), (Chen I-kuang), Wang Kuang-chung, (Chu Tuan), (Chang Tzu-chun), Wang Ying-chung, (Chang Hung-kuang), Wang Chi-yuan, and (Chang Tzu-yen), and vice chairmen of the Liaoning CPPCC Committee (Chang Ping-tai), (Chang Yen) and (Yen Chih-yuan).

Responsible comrades of the financial and commercial office of Heilungkiang Province were also present on invitation. At the beginning of the ceremony, the band loudly played the "East Is Red." Comrade Chen Pu-ju, secretary of the Liaoning party committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee, presided.

LIAONING COUNTY HANDLES 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT'

SK111127Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Recently, the Feipiao County CCP Committee strictly handled the counterrevolutionary [words indistinct] of the county's Grain Bureau party committee members [words indistinct] (Chi Chien-sun) and others who ignored party discipline and the state constitution, broke the law and committed crimes. The county party committee decided to dismiss them from their posts both inside and outside the party, expel them from the party and arrest and punish them according to law.

Some 20,000 cadres and people of the county held a rally to resolutely support the decision of the county party committee and to express their determination to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in carrying the struggle to expose and criticize the gang through to the end. Because (Chi Chien-sun) had practiced beating, smashing and looting during the Great Cultural Revolution, the masses carried out exposure and criticism against him. In October 1977 he underwent organizational examination. Due to his serious problems and malicious attitude, the county party committee decided on 21 November to make him leave his job, so that he might think over his errors and understand his problems. But during the period of his self-criticism, he not only did not sincerely check and explain, but also opposed the third campaign. Harboring a grudge against the leading cadres who had investigated his problems, he organized cronies and plotted to strike a vicious blow in darkness, thus threatening the masses and undermining the third campaign in a vain attempt to slip away in the confusion and to again assume the leadership of the Grain Bureau.

I. 12 Apr 78

L 6

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

On 14 February this year, the second day of the meeting held by the county party committee to deepen exposure and criticism of the gang and carry out the two blows movement, a hatchetman employed by (Chi Chien-sun) disguised himself, knocked down Deputy Secretary of the Grain Bureau party committee and Deputy Director of the Bureau (Chang Ming-yu) who was on his way to work and kicked him several times, breaking his nose and causing him to bleed profusely. This criminal quickly escaped after committing the crime.

With the help of the people, public security organs caught the criminal at once and exposed the man who directed him behind the scenes and [words indistinct].

Now it has become very clear that (Chi Chien-sun) and this rascal worked hand in glove. The rascal was a worker at the county's No 2 granary who frequently engaged in brawls and assault.

Following his suspension from duty, (Chi Chien-sun) tried many times to ingratiate himself with criminals by pulling them into [word indistinct] room or his house in an attempt to plan a counterattack. (Chi Chien-sun) also helped this hatchetman after he had committed crimes by obliterating evidence, fabricating lies, shifting the crime to others or (?continuing to stubbornly defy).

However, all reactionaries are bound to follow the pattern of creating a disturbance, failing, creating a disturbance again and failing again. Therefore, in the end (Chi Chien-sun) and the others could not run away from the legal system of the proletarian dictatorship.

The cadres and people pointed out in their criticism: (Chi Chien-sun) and the others ignored party discipline and the state constitution and sought revenge by assaulting a revolutionary cadre and resolutely led the struggle to expose and criticize the gang. This was a relentless counterattack and a last-ditch struggle by the factional force of the gang and its base in society. We must not let down our guard nor underestimate this struggle. We should firmly make up our minds to resolutely carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang through to the end under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua.

LIAONING DAILY Commentator's Article

SK121023Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

[LIAONING DAILY commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Immediately Punish With Utmost Severity Those Saboteurs Who Dare To Oppose the Current Trend"--no date given]

[Text] Peipiao County CCP Committee took resolute measures to strictly handle the counterrevolutionary political incident which (Chi Chien-sun) created in an attempt to undermine the campaign to expose and criticize the gang by committing class revenge and ruthlessly attacked the inordinate arrogance of a handful of class enemies, demonstrating the force of the proletarian dictatorship to the satisfaction of the masses. This was really good.

Since the downfall of the gang, the bourgeois factional network has been shattered. Once the tree falls, the monkeys on it will disperse helter-skelter. The present two blows campaign has dealt repeated blows at the social basis of the gang. Faced with the powerful formula of mass struggle plus the mighty power of the party's policy, the majority of those people implicated in the conspiracy of the gang could only bow their heads, admit their guilt and explain their problems. But a few diehards and desperados still do not confess their crimes and persist in desperate floundering. Even though they have been disintegrated, some of them still secretly collaborate with each other, provide each other with information and band together to jointly guard themselves, eradicate evidence, brazenly deny facts and even stab someone in the back in a vicious and unrestrained way, just as a cornered dog strains to jump over a high wall.

The class revenge committed by (Chi Chien-sun) and his cronies demonstrates the sharp and complicated nature of the struggle to deepen exposure and criticism of the gang and the two blows struggle. Enemies will not admit defeat of their own accord. People who come forward to commit crimes like (Chi Chien-sun) are somewhat exceptional. But not just a few people oppose the struggle, try to extricate themselves and conceal their colleagues by using various deceitful methods in a vain attempt to counterattack and stage a comeback, just as (Chi Chien-sun) did.

We should never slacken our vigilance in the course of our victorious advance. We can see that the emergence of such people as (Chi Chien-sun) demonstrates the extreme weakness and despair of the enemies. That counterrevolutionary political incident can only vigorously arouse our militant will and erase any factional concept or mentality of taking it easy on certain people. We should never relent against reactionaries who conduct sabotage activities and dare to oppose the current trend of the campaign. We should immediately punish them. In this way we can protect the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and masses, safeguard the dignity of party discipline and the state constitution and carry the campaign to expose and criticize the gang through to the end.

LUTA GARRISON PARTY LEADERS STUDY LIU TE-TSAI MISDEEDS

SK120450Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Luta Garrison party committee recently held a symposium to support the decision of the State Council and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee on taking stern action against former Secretary Liu Te-tsai and former Secretary Hsuan Shih-ming of the Luta Municipal CCP Committee and others for serious violation of financial and economic discipline and, in light of what actually happened in the garrison, to further investigate the situation regarding the implementation of the state financial and economic plan, study the question on how to heighten the sense of responsibility toward the party, law and discipline, and revise measures to strictly observe financial and economic discipline.

Last November, after the decision of the State Council and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee was issued and under the guidance of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of Shenyang PLA units, party committees, departments and units at various levels of Luta Garrison held meetings to relay and study this decision. The garrison party committee also held a meeting of cadres at or above regimental level and a rally of office cadres, fighters, staff and their families to expose and criticize the misdeeds of Liu Te-tsai for serious violations of financial and economic discipline.

I. 12 Apr 78

L 8

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

The Luta Garrison party committee also assigned a deputy party secretary to organize an investigation group. A PLA division and regiments (under this garrison) also assigned leading groups or a Standing Committee member to take charge of this work. A department concerned of Luta Garrison also organized a group of 23 cadres who were honest in thought and work style, were fully aware of principles and were familiar with financial and economic work to conduct investigations concerning all departments, administrative sections and their subordinate units. In the course of investigation, party committee at various levels also strictly enforced the instruction given by higher authorities.

From last November up to the present, Luta Garrison departments and their subordinate units have basically set straight the evil wind of giving presents and banquets and giving special privileges to leading cadres who went to work in lower units.

SHENYANG PLA UNITS TO INVESTIGATE FINANCIAL DISCIPLINE

SK110910Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] The party committee of Shenyang PLA units recently issued a directive to its subordinate units calling for all units to carry out a large-scale investigation of financial and economic discipline. The directive stressed: The purpose of this investigation is to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four and restore and promote our army's excellent traditions and work style. This investigation is an important measure for fighting well the third campaign against the gang of four in accordance with reality, an important form of relentlessly grasping class struggle in the economic field and resolutely opposing embezzlers and profiteers and an important step in setting straight evil practices, improving financial and economic discipline and promoting the revolutionized and modernized building of our army.

The directive urged all party committees to understand the important significance of this work by viewing it as consolidating the army and preparing for war, to strengthen leadership and to pursue it well.

According to the directive of the party committee of Shenyang PLA units, all organizations and units of the Shenyang PLA should, in light of the unified plan, study the directives of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. They should unify their thinking and improve their understanding and, in accordance with reality, expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four and their sworn follower in Liaoning in undermining financial and economic discipline.

The investigation of financial and economic discipline will be conducted during middle and late April.

BRIEFS

KIRIN NATURAL PARK--Changchun, 6 Apr--Chinese scientists and researchers are stepping up their work on protecting and observing valuable and rare animals and plants on Changpai Mountain, China's largest natural protected area. Scientific workers are now engaged in writing the books "Changpai Mountain Herbal Medicine," "Changpai Mountain Birds" and in writing up an investigation of the medical uses of Changpai Mountain plants. Covering an area of 210,000 hectares, the Changpai Mountain reserve in Kirin Province has dense forests, a great variety of trees and many varieties of wild animals. The area is known for three rare commodities--the ginseng and antlers used in medicine and also for the mink produced there in abundance. [Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW]

SINKIANG'S WANG FENG ATTENDS SOCIALIST EMULATION RALLY

OW112315Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] On 10 April the regional Revolutionary Committee held an oath-taking and mobilization rally for the industrial and communications front for the purposes of grasping revolution, promoting production and developing the socialist labor emulation campaign in depth. The rally called on workers and staff of all nationalities on the industrial and communications front to immediately mobilize, conscientiously implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC, ride the mighty east wind of the National Science Conference, deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, bring about an upsurge in emulating, learning from, catching up with and overtaking the advanced units and helping the less advanced units, strive to fulfill more than half of the entire year's tasks in the first half year and contribute to winning new and greater victories in grasping the key link and running Sinkiang well.

Responsible comrades of the regional party and revolutionary committees and Sinkiang PLA units Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, (Han Chun-sao), Hu Liang-tsai and (Li Chia-yu) attended the rally. Comrade Hu Liang-tsai read a mobilization report. Comrade Liu Chen spoke at the conclusion of the rally which was held in the (Nanmen) Stadium and the people's theater. Taking part in the rally were representatives of workers, cadres and technical personnel on the industrial and communications front in the autonomous region totaling nearly 4,000 people. More than 10,000 workers and staff of various nationalities of enterprises directly under the regional industrial and communications departments, various prefectures and cities as well as the Kolamaii, Tushantzu, (Kokotohai), (Santaolin) and other industrial and mining areas listened to a wired broadcast of the rally proceedings.

Comrade Hu Liang-tsai said: "To push industrial production upward, we must firmly grasp the key link, that is, expose and criticize the gang of four. All leaders must stand in the front ranks of the struggle, boldly mobilize the masses and fight the third campaign well to expose and criticize the gang of four.

"It is necessary to launch extensive activities to learn from the advanced, compare contributions, select models and foster pace setters and highly commend and reward the advanced. It is necessary to put politics in command. Moral encouragement and material reward must go hand in hand with emphasis on the former. We must treasure and protect the masses' enthusiasm, pay attention to properly arranging work and rest, insure safety in production and be concerned about the well-being of workers and staff. It is necessary to strengthen and improve enterprise management. All enterprises should strive to reach or surpass their previous peak production levels in terms of the eight economic and technical norms before the year is out."

Comrade Liu Chen said: "To push industrial production upward rapidly, the key lies in the leadership, and it is fundamental to follow the correct line. It is necessary to continue to develop the mass movement in depth to learn from Taching in industry. It is necessary to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end and launch the 'one criticism and two blows' movement step by step on a large scale under the proper leadership. We must do a thorough job in consolidating the industrial and communications enterprises, the leading industrial organs at various levels and, particularly, the leading bodies at various levels. It is necessary to pay attention to investigation and study, conscientiously implement the party's policies, strengthen leadership over scientific and technical work, promote technical innovations and technical revolution and develop the productive forces.

T. 12 Apr 78

M 2

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

"It is necessary to strengthen political work, push production forward through careful political and ideological work, highly commend the advanced and develop the socialist labor emulation campaign in a deepgoing and sustained way."

Comrade Liu Chen said in conclusion: "The wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are very concerned about Sinkiang. Chairman Hua recently instructed us: 'Sinkiang has very great potential. The comrades in Sinkiang have done a great deal of work. Sinkiang has a great future in construction. Chairman Hua's instruction shows his kind attention and earnest concern for us. Sinkiang has abundant natural resources for industrial development and great potential for agricultural growth. We must quickly mobilize and closely follow Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in embarking on the new Long March. We must live up to the kind attention and expectations Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have for us.

Representatives of the (Liutaowan) coal mine, (Hungchienchi) power station, Changchi Hui Autonomous Prefecture iron and steel plant, Sinkiang cement plant, No 3 regional motor transport company, Shihhotzu 1 August cotton mill and other units spoke at the rally and proposed the launching of a revolutionary emulation campaign by all the fraternal enterprises in the region.

BRIEFS

KANSU SCIENCE DELEGATES--Kansu's 110 delegates to the National Science Conference led by Ma Chi-kung, Standing Committee member of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, returned to Kansu on the afternoon of 4 April. On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, Li Fang-yuan, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, warmly welcomed the delegates. Also welcoming them at the railway station were Chuan Hsing-yuan, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and responsible comrades of the Kansu Science and Technology Committee. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 5 Apr 78 HK]

SINKIANG SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH--Urumchi, 1 Apr--Scientific workers on Sinkiang's agricultural research, thus paving the way for rapid development of the region's agricultural and livestock production. More than 200 large state-run farms have been built on former wasteland besides new towns, cities and many villages. Compared with 1949, the region's total arable acreage has increased by 30 million mou. A new wheat strain has been developed which is resistant against hot winds. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 1 Apr 78 OW]

TSINGHAI POWER CONFERENCE--The Tsinghai provincial water conservancy and power conference was held in Sining from 17 to 25 March. The conference discussed and studied measures to complete the 1978 tasks in water conservancy and power construction, as well as construction plans for the next 3 and 8 years. Responsible comrades of the Tsinghai provincial CCP and revolutionary committees attended the conference and gave instructions on how to do a good job in building water conservancy and power projects, Chang Chi-nung, vice minister of water conservancy and power, and Chi Chun-kuang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke. The conference called for efforts to insure higher quality in the construction of water conservancy and power projects, safety in power supply and the building of a contingent of water conservancy and power technicians. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia - Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

END

5.11.78